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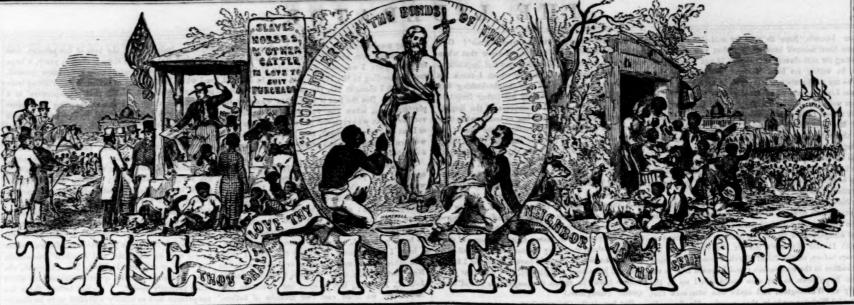
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The following gentlemen constitute the Financal Committee, but are not responsible for any of the John of the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ED-NUND QUINCY, EDMUND JACKSON, and WENDELL



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with

death, and an agreement with hell."

The free States are the guardians and essential supports of slawery. We are the jailers and con-

stables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse,

they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our pathers, in

PRANING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE

BIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a cen-

tury, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind

has long been tending, and the time has come for look.

ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving

of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it

can only continue through our participation in wrong

doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.

VOL. XXX. NO. 29.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1860.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1543.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Lawrence (Mass.) Sentinel, 7th inst. WM. LLOYD GARRISON AT CITY HALL, This notorious agitator and sceptic held forth at City Hall, last Sabbath, in defence of his peculiar riews. Large audiences were present.

In the afternoon he descanted upon the Bible—

ying its authenticity and inspiration, and claim-that it should be accepted as truth only in so far as it accorded with the opinions of the individual. The discourse, though marked by considerable ability, accredited its author as the possessor of an er-

ity, accredited its author as the possessor of an er-ratic and unbalanced mind.

But the evening lecture was the feature of his per-formance. Slavery was his topic, and he fulfilled his promise to unfold the character of Garrisonian his promise to unfold the character of Garrisonian Abolitionism. He claimed with truth that his principles were identical with those of the Republicans, the only point of difference being that he boldly followed out Republican ideas to their logical conclusions, while they timidly shrank therefrom. He sons, while they timind when the conceded that the indignities offered to anti-slavery men at the South, who publicly expressed their opposition to slavery, were occasioned by the aggravating agitation at the North, but he justified the agitation on 'higher law' grounds, arguing that slavery being wrong, it was a duty to eradicate it regardless of consequences. He threw a bomb-shell into the Republican ranks when he said that if slaves were rightfully held as property in the States, they were held with parity of right in the Terri-The whole lecture was of the 'fire-eating' order,

after the fashion of the *Liberator*, and disgusting to all right-thinking men and loyal citizens. He advocated the utopian and fatal idea of immediate emancipation—an idea impossible in itself, and were it possible, full of disaster to the white and black alike. The Union he looked upon as 'a covenant with death and an agreement with hell,' and prayed for its dissolution. Slaveholders were abused with more violence and vulgarity than were exhibited in Summer's defamatory oration, and all 'doughfaces' were severely flaggellated. To our mind exhibitions of this sort upon the Sabbath are improper and disgraceful. They seriously tend to corrupt the rever-ence due the Lord's Day, and lessen the sense of meral obligation to observe it in a fitting manner. The large majority of those who met to listen to Garrison on last Sabbath evening, went in the same spirit as they would visit a theatre or other place of All solemnity and soberness were forgotten, and the demonstrations of applause which greeted some of the vulgar extravagances of the speaker, shew that the decencies of a Christian Sab-

bath were not regarded.

We would not interfere with Mr. Garrison in the expression of his vagaries. They are so virulent and extravagant, that in an intelligent community no harm can come of them. But in the name of a decent propriety, we protest against the use of the Sabhath for such public performances as were transacted in our City Hall last Sunday evening. Should not our public halls be closed on the Sabbath against these demonstrations?

PARSON BROWNLOW.

The notorious Parson Brownlow, of the Knoxville having received a long letter, appends thereto personal reminiscence, which is highly flavored with Tennessee philosophy :-

lavored with Tennessee philosophy:—
'We attended the same "good frame church"
last Sabbath afternoon, filled to overflowing with
the "colored population," and sat in the shade
under the window, and heard a sermon of forty
minutes, from Anthony, a colored slave. He told
his audience that, whether bond or free, rich or poor, learned or unlearned, if they were the sons of God, and if his love had been bestowed upon them, all was well; and all that remained for them to do was to persevere to the end. We could but reflect at the time that Anthony was really doing more good than all the white rascals, educated villains, and pious miscreants of the North, who are lecturand proue miscreants of the North, who are lecturing on the evils of slavery, and haranguing the vile
freedom-shrickers who agitate this subject. We
had sooner sit under the ministry of Anthony than
that of Chapin, Phillips, Pryne, or any of that class
of God-forsaken fanatics, who lie and rant against slavery, and the cruelty of slavery in the South, without knowing anything about the institution, or how our slaves are treated. These slaves had a re-

right to stigmatize as barbarous those who defended and even praised his would-be murderer; but Mr. Sumner ought to know that it is immoral, as well as unstatesmanlike, to provoke men of violent temper, and that by so doing he only presses down the yoke still closer on the neck of the slave. But he puts himself forward as if purposely to aggrarate his opponents. Every sneer, every cutting epither, his opponents. Every sneer, every cutting opither, his opponents

such pitch of excitement as was exhibited in 1856. There will be no such tremendous marshaling as such pitch of excitement as was exhibited in 1856. There will be no such tremendous marshaling as steen—here and there only a pitched battle, and them—here and th

Summen delivered at the Cooper Institute, New York city, by special invitation of the Young Men's Republican Union, a stirring and eloquent anti-slavery address before an immense audience, (even at 25 cents a ticket,) in the course of which Mr. Summen drew the following graphic but revolting portraiture of James Buchanan, the perfidious President of the United States:

It is now a well-attested fact, that Mr. Buchanan to do but walk leisurely along, and take quiet possion. They have no stimulus to excitement. Men do not strain their nerves needlessly. But, second, independently of this, the Republican party itself, though first in numbers, has lost much of its former vehemence. 'Free Kansas' is no longer a rallying point. The 'Summer outrage' is no longer a battle-cry. Those things, once so tremendous in effect, have sunk into the past, and nothing has come to take their place. It is useless to talk of abstractions. Abstractions will not do.

ONE OF WENDELL PHILLIPS'S FRIENDS RELEASED the file-leaders, it is very evident that the rank and FROM DURANCE VILE.—Theodore Massey, who has file itself are not going to be brought up to any lain in jail for some time awaiting his trial, on a such pitch of excitement as was exhibited in 1856.

PORTRAITURE OF JAMES BUCHANAN.
On Wednesday evening, July 11th, Hon. CHARLES
SUMNER delivered at the Cooper Institute, New York

The Republicans of the North have nothing to do but walk leisurely along, and take quiet pos-

It is now a well-attested fact, that Mr. Buchanan became President through corruption. Money, familiarly known as a 'corruption fund,' first distilled in small drippings from clerks and petty officials, was swollen by the larger contributions of merchants and contractors, and with this accumulation votes were purchased in the streets of Philadelphia, enough to turn the election in that great tion votes were purchased in the streets of Philadelphia, enough to turn the election in that great metropolis, and in the chain of cause and effect to so long as no practical case is at hand to which to assure the triumph of the Democratic candidate. I speak now only what has been proved, and it is summer's frosts. The attempt to force empty isknown to all of you as well as to myself. Fraudulent naturalization papers in blank, by which this was perpetrated, have been produced before a Committee of Congress. It was natural that an administration thus corrupt in origin should continue to exercise power through the same corruption by which power was gained; but nothing else than that insensibility to acts of shame, which is bred trace of this at Chicago. At Philadelphia, it was one of the 'twin relics of bardarism;' not a trace of this at Chicago. At Philadelphia, it was intice of Congress. It was natural that an admindrop, and the credity of slavery in the South,
without hasving anything about the institution, or
without hasving anything about the institution, or
without hasving anything about the institution, or
with the same of the congression of the congression of the congression
which power was agained; but nothing due than
labered with them, at which time we left. Come
State, you have reached or the North, who agints
the processing of the congression of Temesee
Largeon pray for you!

Wheneve there is a hall in the storm of disease
which hages between North and South, we bestore which hages between North and South, we bedrop the state of the congression of the congression of the congression
of Londonto's ricilians may be worted out by
the sword, and there is no finer spectacle than that
of the bold man who makes war against the tyrflow bold man who makes war against the tyrdrop bold man who makes war against the tyrthe special man against the tyrdrop bold man who makes war against the tyrdrop bold man who makes war against the tyrdrop bold man who makes war against the tyrman war against the tyrman war against the tyrman war against the tyrman war again

'INDEPENDENCE DAY.'

MINGHAM.

We shall gain nothing, assuredly, by detraction; and we had better err on the side of charity than of intolerance. Hence, in all the phases which our strugand not of design.

friend (Senator Wilson) truly said, it is not an anti-slavery party. If it is not an anti-slavery party, what is it? The Republican party no more intends to med-dle with slavery south of Mason and Divon's line or all, the result of our moral agitation—I accept it as all, the result of our moral agitation—I accept it as a Abraham Lincoln, or any other representative of the such, imperfect as it is; but, at the same time, our province is not to stop with compromises or compromisers. Our object is, the abolition of slavery throughest, upright man, and as claiming to remember those

is more dangerous to the anti-slavery cause than the (Loud applause.)

Democratic party. I believe the Democratic party How can I be an anti-slavery man, and true to lition; -- and to this extent, the party has always ob- position to it; and having done that, of course, the right direction, that I have not felt gratified, and creatures shall have political power put into the ing our arms, beating a retreat from the position which we now occupy, and going over to the Re- tion which I could not escape, nor safely disregard. publican party as the hope of the country, I, for one, Now, a word in regard to Abraham Lincoln, the think he is laboring under a fatal delusion of mind, and cannot accept the proposition for one moment. friend said that, eleven years ago, Mr. Lincoln intro

lican party propose to do? To prevent, if it can, the Mr. Douglass, that he did not tell the whole story extension of slavery into the territories. Here is one I presume that Mr. Douglass did not know that Mr

so far as slavery is concerned within the territories, ment. That is not the party for me-it may be for seems to be uncompromising. It denies the right of you. I am for meddling with slavery every whereany body of men to make slaves or to enforce sla- attacking it by night and by day, 'In season and out very in the territories; whereas, the Democratic par- of season'-(no! it can never be out of season,)-in ty, under the leadership of Stephen A. Douglas, af-firms the right of the people of any territory to de-termine for themselves, by a majority vote, whether ter and grow and spread, as it will, if it be let alone, they will have slaves or not; and again, under the is not the party for me. It may not be in all respect leadership of Mr. Breckinridge, of the other wing of as bad as another party, but it is so bad that I can-

be held in bondage. I readily admit this, and I hail stained Union, as a work of paramount importance. it as an evidence of the growth of our good cause Republicans, you may vote under it, if you will; you throughout the free States. Never shall I have any- may throw up your caps in favor of it, as you may;

extent whatsoever. But there is another aspect of this question. How

stands the Republican party under the Constitution ANTI-SLAVERY CELEBRATION AT FRA. of the United States? Does it hold any different doctrine, essentially, from the Democratic party, in regard to the old pro-slavery compromises? No. My conographic report for THE LIBERATOR by J. M. W. YERRIKTON. friend, Mr. Wilson, will not deny that, by the United AFTERNOON SESSION. At quarter before three o'clock, the company again gathered around the stand, and the meeting was called to order by the President. After the singing of an appropriate hymn, Mr. Garrison took the platform, and spoke as follows:—

Trend, Mr. Wison, will not deny that, by the United States Constitution, the slaveholders of the South have a right to a three-fifths representation of their slave property, and the Republican party does not mean to interfere with that representation. He will not deny that the Republican party holds to the rendition of fugitive slaves; certainly, it has spiked to the rendition of fugitive slaves; certainly, it has spiked to the rendition of fugitive slaves; certainly, it has spiked to the rendition of fugitive slaves. lows:—

SPEECH OF WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. Slave Law of 1850. When that law was passed by MR. PRESIDENT,-I fully agree with my friend, Congress, the Republicans solemnly pledged them-Senator Wilson, that the Anti-Slavery cause is on-selves that they would never cease agitating until it ward and upward, and that, either through the par-was wiped out; but now, they do not roar, even as ties or over the parties now existing, it is bound to gently as a nightingale! They have now nothing triumph at last. For one, I would not, on any ac- to say against that law, and are doing nothing to presount, do the slightest injustice, intentionally, to any vent its execution in any of the States. So that, in nan or body of men, to any party or sect in the land. that particular, it stands side by side with the Demo-

gle has assumed-and they have been multitudinous nies, that, in case of any emergency on the part of -I have endeavored to give every man his due, every the slaveholders, by the rising of their slaves to get party its due; and if I have failed to do so, I can their freedom through blood, the General Governtruly affirm that it has been a matter of misjudgment, ment is bound, being called upon for aid, to put down the insurgent slaves, either into their chains or into Now, in regard to the Republican party. Our bloody graves.

dle with slavery south of Mason and Dixon's line, or tories, under the Constitution, in regard to slavery to aim at the emancipation of those now held in bon- where it exists, it gives the efficient sanction and supdage, than it intends to seek, directly, the overthrow port of the whole nation to the system; it gives all of the British monarchy. My charge against the Re-the military and naval power to the slaveholders and publican party is not that, amongst its members, there slave-drivers of the South; and that that power can are not many warm anti-slavery hearts,-I know that be summoned at any time when it is needed, by the there are, very many; nor that the party is not, after President of the United States, in the person of

out the land; and whether, in the prosecution of our in bonds as bound with them, can I march up to the object, this party goes up, or the other party goes polls, and vote to sustain a Constitution containing down, it is nothing to us. We cannot alter our course such compromises, and be justified on the plea that I one hair's breadth, nor accept a compromise of our principles for the hearty adoption of the principles which, in fifteen States of the Union, I am constitutionally upholding? In seeking to accomplish a good OPINION. We are not concerned for the loaves and object, may I do a wicked act? May I adopt the fishes of office; we are not seeking the elevation of jesuitical motto, that 'the end sanctifies the means' any particular man, nor the success of any particular God forbid! Nor do I believe that any compromise party. We are for the honest, fearless, impartial pro-clamation of God's everlasting truth, and applying all. Let God be trusted in every emergency, and the that truth to the consciences of men-to parties and right adhered to; and though the devil may come in sects-to constitutions and laws-as we find them- such plausible garb as almost to deceive the very never yielding one jot or tittle, though glad to ob- elect, and say, 'Only get down a little on your knees, serve the slightest sign of progress in any direction.

Of course, I do not compare the Republican party bound to exclaim, with Christ-like fidelity, 'Get thee with the Democratic party. I do not believe that it behind me, Satan!' and trust to God for the rest.

represents everything of hostility to freedom, every- those in bondage, and hold up my hand and swear where, and that, as a party, it is the incarnation of that in no part of the United States shall any poor the Southern slave oligarchy, ruled by it and con-trolled by it absolutely. The Republican party dif-But every man who joins the Republican party, and fers from the Democratic in this respect: it is made gives his vote for the Republican candidate, takes that up largely of those who are, more or less, the friends dreadful oath. Is he justified in doing this on any of the anti-slavery cause; who contribute, more or pretence whatever? Not if I understand the nature less liberally, to carry on the general agitation; who, of moral obedience, or the supremacy of conscience with all their timidity and inconsistency, are more or in all cases against legal injustice and organized less earnest that something may be done, at least to iniquity. The Republican party stands on a leve stop the progress of slavery, if not for its direct abo- with the Fugitive Slave Law. It has ceased all op tained justice at my hands. My friend, Senator Wil- that extent it is awfully guilty. And shall I vote on, has never made a speech in Congress, looking in that the men who buy and sell and steal their fellow been willing to accord to him due credit; and so with hands, in proportion to the extent of their thefts, and every other prominent member of the Republican the number of victims they may plunder and dehuparty; but when he or any other man stands upon manize? Shall I do this for any conceivable purpos this platform, or elsewhere, and assumes that we shall whatever? No! If I could seem to effect any de do the best service to the cause of the slave by ground- sirable good by first doing a criminal act, I should

The Republican party means to do nothing, can do duced into the House of Representatives a bill for the nothing, for the abolition of slavery in the slave abolition of slavery and the slave-trade in that Dis-States.

Do not be deceived by the earnest utterance of time, propose a Fugitive Slave Bill for that Disglowing rhetorical phrases. What does the Repubtrict; and he complained of our eloquent friend, of its resolutions adopted at Chicago:—

'Resolved, That the normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of freedom; and that, as our Republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our rational territory, ordained that no citizen should be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain the provisions of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it; and we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, or of any identification.

I presume that Mr. Douglass did not know that Mr. Lincoln had made the proposition for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District. But he did Mr. Lincoln no injustice. I would ask, does Abraham Lincoln, in 1860, propose the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia? Wilson, does the Republican party, in 1860, propose the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia? [No reply.] I sffirm that it does not. It does not me. authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to alavery dertake to meddle with slavery where it now exists, but defends it from invasion without the District of Columbia? Now, this is clear, explicit, and above-board, and, tion within, by the strong arm of the general govern the party, maintains that, constitutionally, any slaveholder has a right to hold his slaves in any territory
of the Union, against the verdict of its inhabitants,
and in deflance of any law of Congress to the con-Typon the non-extension issue, let the Republican agreement with hell' be annulled! Let there be a party have all due credit; for it stands pledged be- free, independent Northern Republic, and the speedy ore the world to see to it, if it has the governmental abolition of slavery will inevitably follow. (Loud

THE LIBERATOR. thing to say against an anti-slavery movement, to any | yet you will find, if you dare to be men, and are loyal and true to those in bondage, that you are cherishing a fatal delusion, and that, on Southern soil at least, your Union is only a mockery and an outrage. Here is my friend, Henry Wilson-a Massachusette

man-a Massachusetts Senator. He eulogizes the Constitution, and glories in it; boasts of the 'starspangled banner,' and does not object, as I do, to having it wave over his head; throws up his cap in behalf of 'the glorious Union,' and burns incense upon its altar; and yet he knows that, in the slave States, he has no more liberty of speech than the plantation slave, but must wear a padlock on his lips, or die. Now when a man has come to that extremity, and knows that he cannot have any liberty in one half of the Union which he is so fond of extolling, but will nevertheless persist in crying, 'Great is Diana of the Ephesians!' he is clearly infatuated. For one, I am filled with amazement, and know not what to make of it. A Union that does not allow me to speak my free thoughts is a Union that I would instantly dissolve and destroy. No lover of freedom ought to un-

As for Mr. Lincoln, he does not, I repeat, now go for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbin, as he did eleven years ago. I say this, because he has been dumb ever since, and no effort is making by the Republican party to purge that District. Under these circumstances, it was no injustice to Mr. Lincoln, on the part of my friend, that he omitted to mention-if he knew the fact-that Mr. Lincoln proposed the abolition of slavery in the District, with the consent of the slaveholders (!) at the time he made his proposition for the recapture of fugitives within the same limits.

Now, is a man who, in one breath, is in favor of providing for the seizure and rendition of fugitive slaves in the District of Columbia, and in the next breath is for the abolition of slavery, with the consent of the enslavers, in the same District-is such man worthy of confidence and support? Such a man shall never have my vote, either to occupy the Presidential chair, or any other official station.

My friends, our best service to the country, to the ause we love, to those who are in bondage, is to be uncompromising with our principles. 'Let the dead bury their dead!' Disclaim and repudiate the old compromises, and declare that you can no longer stand by them. Let the great North be cleaned; and, in doing this, we shall do the work of immediate and thorough abolition. Our compromises keep the slaves in their chains. It is because we are content with something besides inexorable justice, that the millions are held in bondage. It looks plausible to choose between two corrupt and time-serving parties, one being a great deal worse than the other; but I hold it to be unsound in moral philosophy. If we have a radical principle, we ought to stand by it, come what may ; and, in standing by it, we shall do better than we can by any compromise thereof.

I conclude by saying, that while I will give all due credit to the Republican party for attempting prevent the existence of slavery in the territories, I charge upon that party that it is willing to stand by a Constitution saturated with the blood of the mil lions in bondage, and that it proposes no change in the action of the government in that particular; and therefore by giving, through constitutional guaranties, the whole power of the government to the service of the slaveholders, against their slaves, in times of exigency, that party is perpetuating human bondage on the American soil. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT. At the time Mr. Wilson came forward,-whom we were so glad to see upon this platform, and whose appearance has given rise to so nteresting an episode in this meeting,-I was on the point of introducing our old and faithful friend, PAR-KER PILLSBURY, whom we have not seen on such an occasion for a long time, and whom we are the more glad to see now, on that account. He will now adiress you. (Applause.)

SPEECH OF PARKER PILLSBURY.

I doubt, Mr. Chairman, whether I shall be able to make myself heard, and certainly to any extent, and so, without any preliminary, what I have to say, I shall say in the fewest words and moments possible. It seems to be a beautiful principle in nature, that wherever there is evil, there is also a corresponding remedy. The same Newburyport that gave to the world the calamity of a Cushing, (laughter,) gave it also the blessing of a Garrison. (Applause.) Mr. Garrison. Will my friend allow me a word

to set him right in this matter? I am most happy, for the honor of Newburyport, to declare, that Caleb Cushing was never born in that town. (Applause.) Newburyport had a very narrow escape, and a very fortunate one. Mr. Cushing happened to be born in Salisbury, but, in early childhood, came over to Newburyport with his parents; and so, fortunately for Newburyport, but very unfortunately for Salisbury, Mr. Cushing was born in the latter place. Mr. PILLSBURY. Well, then, I think there is only

the Merrimack between--a river not greatly wider than the Jordan, over which, according to Bunyan, we pass at death, rather than birth-though there is this additional difference here; that instead of Newburyport going over the Jordan to Death, Death hastened over to Newburyport. (Loud laughter and applause.) I was going on to say, also, that the same thing

had appeared in Chicago; for whereas, there is one STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS, who is reputed to have emigrated there, God, in the wisdom and goodness of his providence, sent, soon afterwards, Forn Doug-Lass to correct that great evil also. (Renewed applause.) And, again, I think our meeting to-day is peculiarly favored by his presence. Last year, I believe, was signalized by the appearance of a new planet in the heavens. We also made the discovery of this new Douglass in the moral skies; and that, I think, should make the year as memorable. I certainly regard it as the happiest event of my life, that I was permitted to be the discoverer; and the peculiar benefit of his presence to-day is, that he has exhibited a power beyond that of all of us combined in that he has elevated a Massachusetts Senator very much higher than ever one was seen before. (Great cheering.) I think this, therefore, should be set down among the 'red-letter days' in the next alma-nac. (Applause.)

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I wish also to say in regard to our friend Wilson, that although I never saw him before on our platform, I have frequently seen him in our anti-slavery meet-ings. Indeed, I think he never lets one of them escape. Last year, I had the pleasure of speaking three times in his own town of Natick; and I had also the pleasure, each time, of seeing him present and I was told by the Finance Committee, that my collection was considerably increased by his beneficence. But I want you, Mr. Chairman, to see to it that this statement does not go any further than here because, if it should get to Washington, I fear might do him serious damage. (Laughter.) His presce here to-day has redeemed, somewhat, I think the Republican party. I remember our friend Fos-TER used to complain; - and with some degree of justice, too,-that there was never any Republican of repute or influence who would appear on our platform, but that, if any of them came, they were those who were a little unfortunate, and did not do their party any particular credit by their presence. It is

not so, certainly, here to-day. Then, there was another thing. Our friend gave us one excellent piece of counsel or advice. I felt like thanking him for teaching us that word, although I do not know that the lesson was particularly needed by any of us-I trust it was not by me; and that was, that when we deal with our public men, we should endeavor to do them 'justice.' I have heard of an Irishman, who exhibited great trepidation in court, on being placed at the bar for trial, and the judge tried to comfort him by assuring him that he uld certainly have justice, and therefore he need not fear. 'Indade, your honor,' said he, 'that is the only thing I do fear.' (Laughter and cheers.) I suppose our friend Wilson thought that Mr. Douglas was not quite just in his criticisms of the course of Abraham Lincoln, some ten or twelve years ago; I think that Mr. Wilson was quite as unjust towards Mr. Lincoln. It is true that the bill which he introduced into Congress provided for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia: but it is not true, as our friend Wilson intimated, that the bill was introduced for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade there ; because, if that had been so, then certainly we should have had a most fearful charge against Horace Mann, John G. Palfrey, Horace Gree ley, and various other champions of the Republican party, in that they voted against the only bill ever ntroduced for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, for all those men voted against it; while, on the other hand, Brown of Mississippi Toombs of Georgia, and various other of the regular fire-eaters, voted for the measure.

If all this be true, I do not know what our friend meant by calling Mr. Lincoln the least of two evilsor, I suppose we must say, four evils. Evils seem to be plenty, and, of the four, I think we had better reject the whole; for if we had so much trouble with two, I do not know what we may expect with four. If these fire-eating Democrats are the only men to vote for a bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, then, I say, God help the fireeating Democrats, even at the expense of the Republican party! (Applause.) But the fact is, Mr. Lincoln had no such intention, or, if he had, there was a ridiculous absurdity apparent in it; for we have be en assured that he consulted the largest slaveholders of the District, and introduced into the bill a provision for submitting the question to the people hemselves- Shall this bill become a law? Now. I suppose your thieves and rogues in Massachusetts do not care how many bills you introduce against horse-stealing, provided you go and ask every horsestealer, before or afterwards, whether he is willing they shall become the law of the State. My friend Mr. Foster used to complain of Mr. Mellen, and other volunteer champions of the Republican party, in olden times, that they did not make a worthy defence of the party, and that the abler men all stood aloof; but really, if this defence is the best Mr. Wilson has to make of it, I do not think the party has much of which to boast, and its defence had better be left to Mr. Mellen.

I am here to use the little strength I have in th best way I know; and perhaps it is not best I should spend it in criticising the Republican party, after the severe remarks which have been made upon it by our friends who have preceded me; and yet really I do not know why I or any body else need to speak at this time of any thing but political parties. There are four presidential candidates in the field. I suppose they will do one another justice; for they say, when rogues fall out, honest men are likely to get at he truth. The telegraph says that Mr. Gwinn has had an almost Kilkenny-cat encounter with James Ruchanan , and while there is such loving fellowship between the different branches of the Democratic party, I think we had better commend them all to a Kilkenny-cat victory, and there leave them. They will do each other justice; or, if they fail, Mr. Lincoln and his friends are in the field, to stand by and help : and I presume they look upon the fight as did the good woman who saw her husband and the bear in

such close proximity. (Laughter.) The Republican party has a power over the co science of the country which no other party ever possessed. Why, it was delightful to hear the most radical and ultra anti-slavery sentiments uttered by our friend Wilson the most loudly applauded. I told Mr. Wilson, last summer, that the Republican party would do well mough if it were not for those night mare politicians who had lighted upon its breast Now, he stands up here and utters thoroughgoing Garrisonian anti-slavery, and they applaud him highly for it. I do not believe that beautiful tre [designating one of the finest in the grove] is sounde at heart than most Republicans are; the only trouble is, that there is a pressure of time-servers and trin mers on the top of it, and its throbbing pulsations are prevented. Now, if Mr. Wilson and Mr. Sumner would come to our platform, and preach this kind of anti-slavery to the people, they would hav to say of us and them just as we have now to say of them and Stephen A. Douglas and his friends, ' Really, they are so much alike, we do not see any differtween them'; and here to-day, if you ha not seen his face, you would not have known whether it was Senator Wilson or Mr. Quincy or Mr. Foster talking that strong anti-slavery. But here is where and it is a very serious difficulty. Our friend, Mr. Wilson, talks here Garrisonian ant slavery-I thank him for it; and whenever I go abroad among his constituency, I shall tell them, It is perfectly sade for you now to come to our plat form, for Mr. Wilson has been there, and wherever he may go, you may '; but here is the difficultytalking about Mr. Lincoln ten or eleven years ago we overlook, or, at any rate, may overlook, a better opportunity of knowing what is his position to-day The Republican party has now its campaign docu ments in the field. I hold one of them in my hand This is said to be a very good likeness of Abraham Lincoln, [showing the picture,] and I think it may be for it is rather a homely, coarse-looking man, an that is what they say of him. (Laughter.) I do not speak to his discredit; I like these homely-looking men, and you see I have a reason for it, perhaps (Renewed merriment.) But, Mr. Chairman, ir tracing the course of Mr. Lincoln for the last ter years, I fail to find any thing in the record worth, of the high testimony borne in his favor here to-day On the contrary, comparing him with Senator Doug las, I fail to see any essential difference between the two. And this I am sure of, that last year, when was in Ohio, and the election of State officers was pending, a Mr. Dennison, the present Governor of that State, was in the field as a candidate, and Mi Lincoln, in behalf of his friend, delivered several speeches in the State, into which, I suppose, he put the doctrines and sentiments by which he is willing

to be judged to-day. Now you, in voting for Abra-

ham Lincoln, hope to vote for anti-slavery. You that John Brown committed 'a grave crime'? God have been assured here to-day, that you would be forbid I should charge him thus. I know that when voting for anti-slavery ultimately, if not immediate summoned before Mr. Mason's senatorial inquisition, ly, in voting for him. I stand here to-day to give he rather shrank from testimony which I think his it as my deliberate opinion, that in voting for Abraham Lincoln, you as effectually vote for slavery as lives—will be very sorry to say his father forgot to you would in voting for Stephen A. Douglas; and give. There were several champions of the Repub-the reason I say so is because I have here the record lican party summoned to the bar to testify what they of Mr. Lincoln himself upon all these subjects, and knew; and one testified, 'I know not the man'; and if there be really any difference between him and a maid saw him in an inn, and she said, 'Thou surely Stephen A. Douglas, his effort last year in Ohio, and must have been with him, for thy speech betraye his effort the present year, so far as I have seen, seem thee. But he began to curse and swear, saying, I to be to make it as apparent as possible that there is know not the man.' And many a cock has crowed no essential difference between him and the Democratic candidates.

the Senate of the United States, which, after a care- John Brown and his movements? ful comparison of its various features and sentiments (you need not tell Mr. Mason of it) that some of ther with Daniel Webster's bid for the Presidency, ten did know about it. They did not choose to tell him the Republican to-day who would stand up in the holders have 'no rights that anybody is bound to re city of Washington, and make one utterance that spect.' (Laughter.)

Daniel Webster made in that speech. Mr. Seward's

But here is the Chicago platform pronouncing Joh grand object and aim seemed to me, on the first of Brown 'the gravest of criminals.' Why, Governor February, utterly to deny the doctrine of an 'irre. Wise did not do so badly as that. He said he was the He even went so far as to disclaim the word 'sla- parlance, 'the pluckiest man he had ever seen,'-and very'-as cautious as the Constitution itself, and he had seen Mr. Wilson among the rest, (laughter)surely that is a height of caution that has never be- and he 'could trust him to any extent'! Think o Lawrence wrote some letters for the Richmond Whig, him to any extent ! Put it on record. And there is they spoke of slavery as an 'impediment' Seward refined on these two words—he called slavery rests, and he knows all about it. capital !- I thought it the most capital joke of the conflict, pressible or irrepressible, between the North and tell me what he meant by a passage in one of his and the South. Now, then, it seems to me that speeches in Congress. He usually speaks to the purwhen he was dropped, and Mr. Lincoln substituted, pose, and if his is not the polished eloquence of Everett, there should have been some reason for it. I know of but one; and that was, that Mr. Lincoln was the sledge-hammer dealing with facts which amounts to more available man of the two, and for the reason, every thing. But, here is a slight exception to his usual that his antecedents were less objectionable to the South than the antecedents of William H. Seward, it; for, if I mistake not, he is going to put our friend Well, then, what are, exactly, the positions of Abraham Lincoln? I suppose this is good authority. It call him 'the gravest of criminals,' for he proposes to salvery in the District of Columbia and of the slave son, if he were High Sheriff of the District of Columbra trade there, he is very unfortunate in this later man, bia or Grand Executioner in Chief of the country trade there, he is very unfortunate in this later manduction of that bill, we find him declaring, in so many words,- 'In relation to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, I have my mind made mightly afraid that what he has done induced John up. I should be exceedingly glad to see slavery abolished there. I believe that Congress possesses particeps criminis. I am very sure I should give my constitutional power to do it.' Well, then, if Convocational power to do it.' gress possess the constitutional power, why hesitate? publican here who means any such thing. 'Hones On what account does he defer it? For some reason, old Abe, the man whom you are talking about runsurely. 'Yet, as a member of Congress, I should ing into the Presidency on that not very dignified not, with my present views, be in favor of endeavor-ing to abolish it,' (and 'endeavoring 'is italicised,) to his doctrines, that is the proper vehicle on which the abolition should be gradual; second, that it one end of it, I would the other. (Laughter.) should be on a vote of a majority of the qualified I have not referred to the passage that Mr. Wilson voters of the District; third, that compensation should read from the Chicago platform, but I will, for a mo for the Republican party, I think, to furnish the first son read is contained in that platform, but the misforthat new anomaly in our national jurisprudence.

Now, I ask this audience, I ask my friend, Mr. the best defence you can make of him?-because, if it is, you had better leave it to brother Mellen and portant we should know what he is going to be; and, the like of him. Those were the conditions under which he was willing to abolish slavery in the Distriet of Columbia.

'Then, again, in regard to the other interrogatory, (in reference to the question of the abolition of the slave trade between the different States,) 'I can truly vassing Illinois, two years ago, into the very closest answer, I have not given any pledge in regard to it. It is a subject to which I have not given that mature responsible for every thing that the little giant wrung wonder if he has ever thought about the commerce in other articles! Here is the question of the slave trade between the States, an abomination, I suppose, without a parallel any where under heaven, and yet, we are told by this candidate of the Republican party, that he has not given the subject that consideration which enables him to give an opinion by which he would be willing to be bound! 'In other words, that question has never been prominently before me to induce me to investigate whether we really have the constitutional power to do it.' Would it not be to some good law school three years, and let him study jurisprudence and the science of government? rice, and tobacco, even-I suppose his mind is fully to meet the closest, strictest and severests tests,-t made up on that—I scarcely ever saw a Western man go down, if need be, into the lion's den and into the who had any doubt upon that subject—(laughter)— fiery furnace. 'If I have been fairly reported herebut here is a question of the traffic in human beings, and he has not studied that subject sufficiently to be that question. I did not merely say that I would dishowever, (and I want you to hear this,) 'that if I should be of opinion that Congress does possess the constitutional power, I should still not be in favor of stitution sanctioning slavery,—a most extraordinary the exercise of that power, unless upon some con- thing, and not likely to happen,-I do not see how servative principle, akin to what I have said in relation to the abolition of slavery in the District of That is Mr. Lincoln, not the platform; and I hope he Columbia.' (Laughter.) Now, I see before me a vast will be rather more, if he is any thing, than James party. In giving your suffrages, gentlemen, for more than the platform, namely, that 'if a Territor Abraham Lincoln, did you expect you were voting for from which slavery has been excluded '-mark tha

But I have not quite done reading. I will trouble admission with a slaveholding Constitution, I see not how I could withhold my vote. you but for a moment. Our friend, Mr. Garrison, read one resolution from the Republican platform; permit me to read one other passage from it: 'That the maintenance, inviolate, of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance MR. PILLSBURY. The platform reads, I think, dis of power upon which the perfection and endurance of tinctly, that it is the duty of Congress to prevent the our political faith depends; and we denounce the admission of any more slave States into the Union: our political faith depends; and we denounce the lawless invasion, by an armed force, of any State or territory, no matter under what pretext, as amongst the gravest of crimes.' Did you suppose, in voting for Abraham Lincoln, that you were going to vote John Brown, the 'gravest of criminals'? Because, if shed slavery in all our national territory, ordained that no citizen should be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, it becomes our property without due hero of the nineteenth century! The poor old century, as Carlyle would say, had plodded on three-score years without a hero, and without one heroic in any territory of the United States." act, and I, for one, was beginning to despair of our That is the way the article reads, and I was willing country ever producing a hero, in the popular sense of to concede to our friend Wilson that he had stated the sublime for the perception of this generation; and so they had made a mistake, - which I could have con when John Brown appears, in the true spirit of rected in a moment, if they had asked me, -- in put Lafayette, imitating, if not Jesus, certainly Moses and ting Abraham Lincoln on to such a platform, for Joshus, why, the Republican party is about to decree does not hold to that doctrine, but, on the contrary him the 'gravest of criminals,' by its elevation to the expressly avows himself ready, even though the sla

(Laughter and applause.) Think you, Mr. Chair Now, Mr. Chairman, on the first day of February man, that the sons of these men will not one day last, Senator Seward, of New York, made a speech in blush that their fathers said they knew nothing of years before, on the 7th of March, I must say, I think I do not know that I should have told him, if I knew it suffers in the comparison; and I should like to see I should have done as I pleased, for I hold that slave

pressible conflict' between the North and the South, bravest man he had ever seen; or, to use his Virginia fore been quite equalled-never, certainly, exceeded, that! The Republican party brands him as a crim-I remember that, a good many years ago, Abbott inal, but the Governor of Virginia says he could trust in which he referred to slavery as the 'unenlightened the record of the brave old man. I wish there were labor' of the South! A few years afterwards, the a telegraph between here and North Elba, that those Methodist Conference had occasion to deal with one who have gathered there to-day might know that the of its Bishops on the same subject of slavery, and old man is not forgotten. But, fortunately, there is a Mr. telegraph between me and where the old man's spirit

Now, our friend Wilson's record is not quite what season-and undertook to show that there was no I wish it were. I wish he would come to the platform, which amounts to nothing, it is generally that kind of fidelity, and I should like to know what is meant Garrison in the same category with John Brown, and is a campaign document, and published for general 'hang' whosoever lays hands on the Union, North or circulation. On the very question of the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, Mr. Lincoln is made to define his position. If it to hang Mr. Garrison, any more than you wanted to be true that Mr. Lincoln is in favor of the abolition of hang John Brown. I apprehend that Senator Wilifesto of his opinions; for, ten years after the introfriend Garrison's neck, if he was to be hung. To be sure, he has not laid hands upon this Union, but I am Brown to do it, and therefore he might be hung as vehicle, a rail, he may mean it; and I think, according unless it should be upon these conditions: first, that he should ride; and if our friend Wilson would carry

be made to the unwilling voters.' It has remained ment. It is true that the declaration which Mr. Garriinstance of submitting to thieves and rogues what kind of legislation they preferred. I never heard of a have nominated Abraham Lincoln. It is not your Democrat going that far. I think it has remained for platform of which I complain, in that particular, but the candidate of the Republican party to introduce that new anomaly in our national jurisprudence.

dent, if it be Lincoln, is likely enough to be a little more than James Buchanan said he should be-(for Wilson, is that to be set up in his behalf?-is that you know he said he should be nothing but the platform, and I am sure he told only the truth)-it is imfortunately for us, and fortunately for you, if you are honest men, and want to know the truth. I can tell you what he is, as differing from the platform to which our friend Garrison called your attention. Stephen corners, I admit, and I should be sorry to hold him out of him; for he was not as fortunate in that pilgrimstate a position so as to hold myself bound to it.' I age as Bunyan's 'Christian' was, in having a 'Greatheart' to overcome the giant's, for the little giant was too much for him, without any 'Greatheart.' You heard Mr. Douglass say, this morning-and he is good authority-that the little giant has no heart at all. Here is what Mr. Lincoln said on the question of slave Territory: 'Mr. Douglas complains that I do not fully answer the question. If I have the sense to comprehend, and the sense to answer, I have done so, fairly.' Well, now, if he have the sense and judgment to comprehend, I suppose I can understand him when I read what he says: 'The Judge says I do not dewell for the Republican party to send their candidate clare that I would, in any event, vote for the admission of a slave State into the Union.' There, you see is where Judge Douglas drove him. I admit it wa He is not quite certain about the traffic between the a close contest; but then, these are not times, as our States in human beings. I suppose he has no diffi- friend Garrison said at the close of his remarks, these culty in regard to the traffic in cotton, and sugar, and are not times for compromise, and we must be willing tofore, he will see that I gave an explicit answer t able to have any opinion about it! 'I must say, like to be put to the test, but I said clearly, if I were could avoid voting for her admission.' ('Hear, hear.' concourse of intelligent-looking men and women. I Buchanan, who said he would be no longer James doubt not a large majority of the men present are Buchanan, but the Democratic platform ; and here we members and zealous supporters of the Republican have the distinct avowal that he will be something such doctrines, and such doubts, as I have here read? - by act of Congress or otherwise, shall apply for

> MR. FOWLER. I think you misconstrue the pla form. Is there any thing in the platform in relation to the exclusion of a State, pro-slavery or otherwise I think there is nothing. It has reference only to the

ero, -for moral heroism is a quality too platform accurately; but I only wanted to show that Presidential chair of Abraham Lincoln of Illinois. system 'had been excluded from a Territory,' to admit Did you mean to do it? Does Henry Wilson believe it as a slaveholding State;—so that I will not differ

from my good friend, Mr. Fowler; he may construe anybody, imbued with the love of temperance, into the language that way, if he thinks it proper—he may be right; I was only, for the sake of the argumumber of whose members take temperance ground, ment, conceding to Mr. Wilson just what he claimed, and whose leading men of influence make strong temand which I thought Mr. Garrison also was willing perance speeches, declaring that intemperance is a to concede. But the fact is here, that whatever the sin, a crime, a damning shame, spending four hours platform says, when you vote for Mr. Lincoln, you of the nation's time in showing, by statistics, that it is vote for a man who says, and has said more than once, a curse, physically, commercially, morally, intellectu-as I can read from this book, that he 'sees not how, if ly, spiritually, and then, after those strong temperanor

which our friend Wilson so nobly advocated and you country, where it now exists; but, forsooth, it will so bravely cheered. I rose to correct your mistake; not establish it in those prospective territories, where I hope I have done it, or at any rate, that I shall. people may go sometime, and establish themselves The other day, Horace Greeley, or some one in the and wish to sell rum! Why, Mr. Chairman, the New York Tribune, said, 'We gave 1,400,000 votes for mere statement of the question makes the whole John C. Fremont; but to elect our candidate next thing perfectly absurd. I do not believe there is a November, we must cast two millions of ballots.' temperance man so utterly stultified as to be deceived Mark that! 'Two millions of ballots.' And what ed by such a party. Do you? Does any body be does a ballot mean? If I understand it—and I am lieve that any temperance man would say that sucl willing to submit that question to you—a ballot is no a party was worthy of countenance and support? more nor less than the utterance of a declaration which you are willing to defend, and that, conse- blinded, so utterly stultified by the miasma of slavery, quently, on the same belt with your ballot-box, you that the great mass of the people believe that a parhave hung, also, your cartridge-box, and that your ty which is actually pledged to support slavery when ballot is but the paper currency, of which your bullet it exists, in fifteen States of the Union, to give up is the specie redemption. Well, then, two millions of fugitive slaves, and to put down every slave insurre mander-in-chief! Two millions of men,-not women, is pledged not to allow it to exist in the new terri-God save you! You won't let women vote! I tories; and therefore I feel that the Republican party blame you not, if you mean to elect men like Abe does deceive people, does lure within its embrace la Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States. Two numbers of people who have a great deal of antibut you don't let them vote where the money be abolished; and therefore I regard it as more danfolds, or for what Thaddeus Hyatts it shall build ceives nobody. I am sorry that people can be de-jails in Washington. You can tax them to build the ceived by such a party, but that they are, I feel that jails, but you do not ask them who shall go in. You no one can question ; because, if they are not deceiv comfortable because your marines are there to protect of conduct would seem to warrant, her. No, you tax the women, and then hang their I will close my remarks, Mr. Chairman, by relahusbands and their brothers for doing deeds that will ting a fact which occurred in our New England Anti-

purchase for them the kingdom of heaven, or heaven Slavery Convention some twelve years ago, when Seth boys; for the youngest voter must be over twenty- now occupied by one who is worthy to wear his manone. Two millions of men!-the mightiest army tle. It was at the time when Gen. Taylor had been ever marshaled under ancient conqueror or modern nominated by the Whigs, and there had been a conusurper! Two millions of men!-twice the army flict as to the 'choice of evils'-whether he should with which Xerxes invaded Greece, and conquered be voted for as President, as the least of two evils, or wherever he went; four times the army that Bona- the Democratic candidate, who was claimed to be less parte led into the field, before whose fiery breath anti-slavery than Gen. Taylor; and 'Father Sprague,' Smoleska melted away, and Moscow, with all her rising to his feet, said, in his broken voice-perhaps grandeur, was known no more! Two millions of even more broken than mine- Before the meeting admen, sworn and pledged on that Chicago platform, journs, I wish to make a few remarks in relation t that John Brown was one of the 'gravest criminals' the topic under discussion: "Of two evils, choose that ever died by the halter. Mr. Chairman, that is the least." In plain parlance, it means, "Of two not what these Republicans cheered when Senator devils, choose the least." I choose to take neither; Wilson stood here, to-day. Oh, if Senator Wilson for I have found, in an experience of more than three would only go through the State preaching that doc- score years and ten, that when you choose, as you trine, and then go to Washington, and preach it there! think, the least of two devils, he is so "deceitful above But then, that is asking too much of human nature; all things, and desperately wicked," you find, in the -it is asking impossibilities. Senator Sumner has long run, you have got the biggest.' And, Mr. Chairproved how little and how much can safely be said in man, when Taylor came to his seat in the Presiden

form, that I complain. You have made a League who had made a speech advocating his election, if h John Brown proved that. With eighteen men, and said he-'I distinctly remember them, and I feel the five of these connecting links with the brute crea- force of them; for of those two devils, I am sure tion,' he invaded and conquered Virginia, the mother that Martin Van Buren, in the long run, would have of Presidents, and birth and burial place of Washing- proved infinitely less than John Tyler." ton. With three-and-twenty men it was accom-

dered noble John Brown. publicans are slaveholders, and what matters it to the minister sent for their deliverance? It seems to me while the fellowship and covenant last, your vilest devil you get to do them, the better. When Bully Brooks was cudgelling to death, almost, Charles Sumner, two Wardens in your State Prison were just tion of the Commonwealth turned hotly against those two poor fellows, and you made haste to hang them. I told the Commonweath, as far as I could make my Wilson at home the next six years, and send them! And if you can find a viler man than Lincoln, elect him to the Presidency for the next four years, and double his salary, and then he will work too cheap. (Laughter and applause.)

But, Mr. Chairman, this is too serious a matter about which to trifle, and I close, therefore, with this serious consideration. When you give your ballots for hang whatever John Brown or Garrison shall lay before them the facts connected with his case. hands on this 'glorious' Union. Now, if you can go from this meeting, and vote for Lincoln, why, then, go! I am sure your blood will not be found in my skirts! (Loud applause.)

SPEECH OF ABBY KELLEY FOSTER.

MR. CHAIRMAN, -As there is a doubt in some the contrary, that they are at liberty to do so or not, embassy had left our country, who had been ho heard it expounded here, is this-the one party is arty in the field, standing on the ground that they could legalize and defend the sale of ardent spirits ich a party, defending, apologizing for, and approvng of the sale of rum, would deceive anbody, or draw

we own Territory, we can refuse to admit it, even as apeeches, after those earnest, beautiful, logical temperance speeches, showing that intemperance ough Mr. Chairman, I should have stopped a good while to be abolished throughout the country; that nobody ago, only that you all looked at me just as if you has a right to sustain it; that he was cursing his wanted to know what I had to say, and I have gone on. This is the difference between Mr. Lincoln and the platform; and this, too, is the difference bedefend rum-drinking and rum-selling in the lowest ween Mr. Lincoln and that kind of anti-slavery doggeries of a Legree, everywhere throughout the

But, Mr. Chairman, the community is so entire the field, with Abraham Lincoln as com- tion, is doing something against slavery, because it millions of men-not women. You can tax them, slavery feeling, and a great desire that slavery should shall go; for what John Browns it shall rear scaf- gerous by far than the Democratic party, which decan tax them to rear scaffolds, but you do not ask ed, if the men who sit before me are not deceived, if them what John Browns shall dangle upon them, they go into the Republican party with their eyes For, be it known to you, it was the Republicanism of wide open, seeing that the party is pledged and the country that hung John Brown. It was your sworn to all this iniquity, they are worse than I really marines, brought up from Old Point Comfort-the believed them to be. I truly believe that they have only comfortable point that Virginia has, and that only more anti-slavery spirit and feeling than their laxity

not worth possessing. Two millions of men-not Sprague, Sen .- 'Father Sprague'-sat in the chair tial chair, and the experiment of the administration Now let me say one word, and I will stop. After of the 'least of two devils' was under pretty good all, it is not of your candidates, nor yet of your plat- headway. I asked our dear friend David Lee Child, with these tyrants, and they are cowards but for you. remembered the remarks of Father Sprague, and

So, Mr. Chairman, for these reasons, as well as fo plished. Some said there was a cow as a supporter; other reasons, I say that the Republican party, which that I deny; the cow did not come until afterwards, now appears to be the 'little devil,' will prove itself, like Blucher after the victory was won. (Laughter.) in the long run, to be the greater of the two; and You, by your Union, saved Virginia, and then mur- those who vote for him to-day may feel as David Lee Child felt two years after he made the speech in fa-No, Mr. Chairman, my complaint is, that these Re- vor of the choice of the smallest devil. (Applause.)

four millions of slaves whether Stephen A. Douglas alluded to the danger that would attend even Mr. THE PRESIDENT. One or two of the speakers have or Abraham Lincoln sign the death-warrant of God's Wilson, a Senator of the United States, should be venture into one-half of this country, and there exhas to-day expressed. We all know that is perfectly me, while deeds so devilish are to be done, the blacker true; and we also know, that even the native-born inhabitants of those slave States are not permitted to express an opinion in the least degree hostile to slavery, without thereby endangering their lives, if not about to be murdered by two convicts. The indignaforfeiting them and forfeiting their liberty. We have truth. A most excellent and estimable man whom many of you have already heard-whose lot was cast in a slaveholding country, who had lived there all voice heard, that I thought it fitter you should sentence them to six years in the Senate of the United his life, who was a preacher of the Gospel—who had states. With such work to do as the hanging of John Browns, the imprisoning of Hyatts, and the other abominations, which slavery is constantly re-Wilson-and I think you have in God's name, keep loathsome dungeon, at the imminent risk of his life, and is at this moment under heavy bonds, which he must raise to free his bondsmen, or else return and spend his life in that toathsome dungeon. You know, of course, to whom I refer,-Rev. DANIEL WORTH, of North Carolina; and I am sure you will give him a warm greeting.

Rev. Mr. WORTH stepped upon the platform, and Abraham Lincoln, you vote for the Commander-in- was heartily cheered. He declined to speak, how-Chief of that great army of two millions of men, ever, on account of the lateness of the hour, merely pledged on the Chicago platform to maintain invio- stating that, if life and health were spared, he hoped late the rights of the States, and, in the language of to have the opportunity of addressing those whom he Mr. Wilson's own speech in the Senate, pledged to saw before him in their respective towns, and laying

SPEECH OF C. L. REMOND.

CHARLES LENOX REMOND was then introduced, and briefly addressed the audience. He commenced by expressing the hope that the meeting would extend to their friend and brother, H. Ford Douglass, of Illinois, an invitation to leave that negro-hating and disminds as to whether the Republican party is pledged franchising State, and make his home in Massachuby its platform, or otherwise, to exclude slavery from setts; and then remarked that he differed from althe States, I wish Mr. Wilson would give us his in- most everybody in regard to the Union, the Constiterpretation of that platform; but, as he interpreted tution, and the Fourth of July. As he came through it at my elbow just now, I will say that he does not the streets of Boston that morning, he saw Irishme claim that the Republican party is pledged to vote Scotchmen, Germans, all earnest in their patrioti against the admission of new slave States, but, on manifestations; and within a few hours, the Japanese as they see fit. That is Mr. Wilson's interpretation. by the ovations of the American people, in Washing-Once more. There is a difference of opinion as to ton, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York; and yet the injury to the anti-slavery cause by the Republican every one knew that, like Mr. Douglass and himself. party, as compared with the Democratic party. I they were colored men; and if Mr. Douglass might have held, and some others of the Anti-Slavery Sobe enslaved to-day, and he (Mr. R.) disfranchised, on ciety have held, that of the two parties, the Republi- account of their color, he asked if the American peo can party was more dangerous than the Democrat- ple had not proved themselves more than knaves ic, and I wish, in a word, to show why I so regard hypocrites and cowards-in their treatment of the it. The difference between the two parties, as we have Japanese embassy, and in their treatment of colored Americans? He felt that they were called upon t nledged against the recognition of slavery on territo-sy where it does not exist, while that territory is unler the control of the Federal Government; the oth- repudiation of Fourth of July celebrations, under the r (the Democratic party) lets it alone, and allows it Union. He agreed in the doctrine of No union with o exist. Very well. Now. I take a familiar illus. slaveholders, and hoped that the 'fanaticiam' 'infiration. I suppose you are all temperance people, delity, and 'treason' of the Massachusetts Antind I submit to you, therefore, that if there was a Slavery Society would not cease until they should produce, throughout the free States, the enactment of laws that should make every Southern vessel coming Il over the State, or all over the country, whether into our ports ride thirty-nine days at quarantine just as many days as slaveholders inflict stripes upon the colored man for the slightest offence-and impriso

every slaveholder and every apologist for slavery via sees the line of the old Bay State. (Applan SPEECH OF STEPHEN 8. FOSTER.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER then took the platform, by secuply the few moments that yet remained before the departure of the cars. He said, in substance:

I was very deeply interested in the remain of I was very accept, ny friend Parker Pillsbury. It seems to me that he my friend Parket I hand I cannot but think that h logic was irresistance, and all hearts with him in his co position of the character and aims and probable to position of the Republican party. There is no want sults of the republican party states of the second to him again and again, and I am always convinced, and so are the again, and a and are the masses of the audiences who listen to him, and the friends who utter similar sentiments. But the friends who uter manner or the the comes back the question, What shall we do? I find nobody that defends the Republican party to-day nobody that detends into a party to day, Mr. Wilson does not intimate that if you put the reins of the government into the hands of the Republican party, that party will free the start nor that it will throw an influence abroad over the country favorable to liberty. Nobody justifies his p sition in the Republican ranks, and every body there, or in a worse position, only as a choice of mile There is not a man in Massachusetts who will at tempt to prove that the Republican party occ ground of absolute right, and is capable of being defended on the ground of absolute morality. Eve body knows and admits that its position is a compremise position. But, then, the What are you going to do?—It is that or nothing. We have got to take the Republican party, or else fold our hands and do nothing. That is the reason people support that party as they do. It is by this method of reasoning that they quiet their consciences in a false position; and I think the responsibility for this quiet of the popular conscience rests with this platform. It is because of the fact that we have pointed out to the people no other mode of action. We as called a 'do-nothing Society'; and we are a 'donothing Society,' practically. My friend, Mr. Sanborn, said he was tired of talk,

and I was glad to hear him say it. I know that the is a power in talk, and talk will overturn the world; but it is talk which points to, and results in, action, The difficulty is, our anti-slavery is all negative. W. say to the people, 'Cease to do evil' -and there we stop; we fail to show them how to do well.

My friend Garrison said, it is our business to reform public sentiment. I admit it-that is exactly the thing. But what is it that needs reforming? It is simply this. The slave has no liberty in this country because he is outlawed. We have never taught the people how to put him under the protection of law That is our great mistake. We have taught then how not to enslave him, but not how to protect him. The great business of the American Anti-Slavery So ciety is to teach the people, who are the governors of the country, how to govern it. That is what we have failed to do. Men support the Republican party or the best thing they can do. A few of us are el in a movement to teach them, so that they shall not be misled, and show them 'a more excellent way.'] is to this movement that I wish to ask your attention Reduce the Constitution to practice; honestly carry out its provisions; and under it, 'proclaim libert throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thered

The time for adjournment having now fully come the large company hastened to the railroad, and took the cars for their several homes, rejoicing in a day well and happily spent, and in the faith that son thing had been done to speed the coming of that true Independence Day,' which may worthily be commemorated with 'bonfires and illuminations, the ringing of bells and the pealing of cannon."

AMERICAN SLAVERY, CHARLES SUMNER AND THE LONDON TIMES. DUBLIN, 35 Eccles-st., 19th June, 1860.

To the Editor of the Dublin News :

DEAR SIR-Whenever the Times discusses a moral question, one can seldom read the essay without a feeling of loathing, so utterly regardless is that great public leader of those eternal principles of right which the moralist should ever keep in view when he steps forward as a teacher of the peop And it is not a little disparaging to the character the English people to see that such a guide holds so high a rank in their literature. Perhaps there is nowhere to be found greater ability than characterin that journal, nor ability ises the leading article oftener prostituted to the very worst of purposes. Even in the columns of the Times, it would be difficult to point out an article more deserving reprobation, or which should elicit stronger feeling indignation from every true friend of every lover of justice the wide world over-than leader of yesterday, in reference to a speech recently delivered in condemnation of that system of slaver, which curses his country, by that noble-hartic man, Charles Summer, who, after many year of bodily debility caused by the ruffinly attack of a bodily debility, caused by the ruffianly attack of a slaveholder, has been restored to health, and is once more able to take his place in the Legislative Hall of his country, and there again stand forth as the uncowed—the undaunted—advocate of universal liberty, who can see in the colored man, a being created with powers of mind and body like his own and equally entitled with himself to 'life, librity and the pursuit of happiness. Because Mr. Sunner has had the manliness, notwithstanding his remembrance of the sorrows he has suffered because of his advocacy of their cause, and in his hour of re newed vigor to remember the enslaved once more, and, in the presence of the wretched enslaver, to pour forth words of burning indignation, and in utterance of fervid eloquence, his abhorence of that vile system which disgraces his country, and not only enchains the colored man, but which also only enchains the colored man, but which also the write brother, to remember the enslaved once more places a padlock on the lips of his white brother, and limits his freedom of action also; because Mr. Summer has done this, the Times can only see blem ishes in his noble oration—has only condemnation for the language used—and has the daring effonter to say, 'We must, in the name of English abilities and the say, the say is these looks and tionism at least, protest against these losish and vindictive harangues.' I hope English abolitionism is of firmer mould than to endorse such a shamedi sentiment as this. If one line of honest sympathy with Mr. Sumner, in his worthy labors to free his country from the great blat which mars her institucountry from the great blot which mars her instit tions, found a place in this cold essay to which country from the great blot which mare her institu-tions, found a place in this cold ceasy to which I am referring, some excuse might be offered for in criticism of the severe words in which this deeply outraged man gave vent to his long pent-op feel-ings; but nothing of the kind marks this cold, this unfeeling leader, in England's great journal. Not one word of sympathy in the sentiments of one who stood boldly forward as the advocate of crushed stood boldly lorward as the advocate of crushe humanity. How could Mr. Sumner, or any other man who felt as a man ought to feel, when speak-ing of such an outrage on our common nature, as allowers in much the shot of burnslavery is, speak in any language than that of bur-ing indignation? Is it by soft and honid work that so great a wrong is to be righted? No editer knows better how to use the language of indigation than he of the Times; pity it is, that he often uses it to sustain the wrong-doer, both at home and abroad, and to place difficulties in the way of these who are laborator to begin always and oppression. who are laboring to banish slavery and who are laboring to banks hardy man, whether from the earth. The colored man, whether America or in the West Indies, finds in him eil a cold and calculating advocate, who has no hea ness in his cause or anxiety about his fate, or times his open enemy, giving him not a shadow of hope that he shall ever rise beyond the condition of a hower of wood and a drawer of water —he is to

Would that Irishmen were more alive to the con Would that Irishmen were more aftered man in sideration of the clored man in America, on their sympathies. He would then in nearer to the position he ought to occupy as a free nearer to the position he ought to occupy as a free want of honest sympathics. man among free men. This want of honest sympathy with the enslaved in the United States of America has, I fully believe, reacted injuriously on their own condition at home.

All who truly love liberty must hate slavery

wherever it exists, and will make no terms with it.

Its utter abolition is their object; they can demand nothing short of this.

Would that every Irishman felt and acted that
Then, indeed, would our country rise to hose

among the nations. JAMES HAUGHTON.

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGREGATIONAL SO

CIETY OF BOSTON.

Un commer vacation,) a very large audience assem

led at the Music Hall to hear the excellent lectur

George W. Curtis, Esq., of New York, on ' Modern

On the preceding Sunday, a cloudy, unpleasar on the present of fifteen hundred people were present in the Music Hall, the correspondent of the

ies York Observer was there, hoping to see, but de-

and. It seemed as if he had been providentially di-

rected there to hear a truth particularly suited to his

case, for, early in the discourse, the speaker, alluding

the calumnies always put in circulation by the

jesthood against reforms and reformers, said that,

in the time of Jesus and the apostles, just such stories

ere told about them in the Jerusalem Courier and

the Corinth Observer. Without waiting to hear more,

the correspondent left, but in such a state of confusion

that he could not trim his falsehoods even into toler-

able plausibility for the Observer; and thus it came to

poss that the lecturer's name and subject were as far

that pious sheet; the correspondent informing them

that Mr. Hayward lectured on 'The Supremacy of

Ideal Forces over their Organization,' to 'some three

hundred persons,' who were further stated to be about

all that remain of Mr. Parker's actual followers since

Due notice will be given, in the papers, of the re

the middle of September. In the mean time, it will

not be strange if the Observer takes occasion, from

The following felicitous tribute was paid to

the memory of THEODORE PARKER by GEORGE W.

Curris, Esq., at the close of his lecture on Sunday

As I end this discourse, I am of course thinking of

that you are thinking of, the man who stood in this

place, and whose whole life was an act of faith in the

loctrine of private judgment. Since Roger Williams

preached in the old Colony of Massachusetts Bay that

not a citizen believed in God, since William Ellery

Channing petitioned for the unconditional pardon of

a man who had been sentenced to prison in the city

Boston for denying the existence of God,-upon

the simple ground, in each case, not of sympathy

with the opinion, but of the absolute right of religious

liberty,-no man in the world has more bravely and

proudly vindicated that right than he who has made

this hall precious in your memories forever. The

Colony of Massachusetts Bay sent Roger Williams

out into the wild forests, among wild men and beasts;

the city of Boston indignantly protested against Dr.

Channing's petition, and the Governor of Massachu-

setts refused its prayer; and here, in the same city,

the cloud of contumely which hovered over the head

of Theodore Parker would have harmed and hidden

him, if his heaven-tipped virtue had not dissipated it,

and passed its lightning harmless into the ground,

When I remember, under the exterior of the farm-

er's son, those soft graces that made nobility; when I

you know better than I can say.

government had no right to inquire whether or

est at Music Hall :-

this intermission, to declare the Society dishanded.

ement of services in the Music Hall about

isstated as the size of his audience, to the readers of

ned at all events to report, the nakedness of the

Sunday, the 15th inst., (the last before the

BOSTON, JULY 20, 1860.

hat yet remained before Ie said, in substance: sted in the remarks of It seems to me that his annot but think that he exd aims and probable rety. There is no want of ened to him again and invinced, and so are the listen to him, and the sentiments. But then hat shall we do? I find epublican party to-day, ato that if you put the the hands of the Re will free the slaves. offuence abroad over the Nobody justifies his po nks, and every body

only as a choice of evils. blican party occupies the and is capable of being bsolute morality. Every its position is a comprothe question comes up,
?—It is that or nothing.
ablican party, or else fold That is the reason peoy do. It is by this methiet their consciences in a ne responsibility for this nee rests with this platet that we have pointed ode of action. We are ; and we are a 'do aid he was tired of talk,

is our business to reform it—that is exactly the needs reforming? It is o liberty in this country. e have never taught the We have taught ther not how to protect him erican Anti-Slavery Sothe are the governors of That is what we have he Republican party as A few of us are engaged so that they shall not be nore excellent way.' It sh to ask your attention ractice; honestly carry er it, 'proclaim liberty aving now fully come,

the railroad, and tool the faith that some the coming of that true may worthily be comilluminations, the ringcannon.

ON TIMES.

., 19th June, 1860. such a guide holds so re. Perhaps there is bility than characterthat system of slavery y that noble-hearted after many years of ruffianly attack of a to health, and is once in the Legislative Hall in stand forth as the advocate of universal colored man, a being and body like his own, aself to 'life, liberty, Because Mr. Sum-twithstanding his renas suffered because of nd in his hour of reenslaved once more, wretched enslaver, to indignation, and in his abhorrence of that

of water '-he is to ore alive to the conore alive to the concolored man in
He would then rise
to occupy as a free
ant of honest syme United States of
acted injuriously on

it and acted thus ! try rise to honor HAUGHTON.

ay it. I know that there vill overturn the world; to, and results in, action very is all negative. We do evil'—and there we now to do well.

mes, rejoicing in a day

is:

Times discusses a moral of the essay without a dy regardless is that eternal principles of uld ever keep in view teacher of the people, ing to the character of such a guide holds so ability than character-it journal, nor ability ry worst of purposes. Imes, it would be dif-dele more deserving of elicit stronger feelings the triend of liberty— world over—than its to a speech recently that system of slavery we then robbe hearted.

his country, and not an, but which also of his white brother, on also; because Mr.

ies can only see clearis only condemnation
the daring effrontery
me of English abolinist these foolish and
English abolitionism
lorse such a shameful
of honest sympathy
hy labors to free his
ich mars her institutiold cessay to which I
ht be offered for its
in which this deeply in which this deeply is long pent-up feel-marks this cold, this great journal. Not entiments of one who advocate of erushed advocate of crushed amner, or any other to feel, when speak-common nature, as than that of burnit and honied words righted? No editor inguage of indignation in the way of these very and oppression man, whether in finds in him either who has no heartisout his fate, or at im not a shadow of of water '—he is to

or the protection of law.

HARLES SUMNER

reflect how his days and powers and opportunities were never wasted, but only too profusely spent; how the hearts of young men in the land, looking for light, turned to him, as flowers to the sun : how he strengthened moral purpose in this country; how he stimulated honest thought; how he encouraged free speech; how plainly he taught that love to man meant love to him whom the law deprives of all right, equally with him who makes and declares the law; and how he scorned the pliant and brilliant Judases who betray Christ in humanity with a kiss,-I do not wonder that his name shone in other lands; and ought we to be surprised that it was obscured at home? Old Cotton Mather said that Roger Williams had a wind-mill in his head; old Hubbard, of Ipswich, declared he had a fly-blown imagination. So an ecclesiastical body near by prayed the Lord to close the uth of your minister; and in his good mercy h has closed it, but only as the Arabian fruit closes af-

ter the precious seed is dropped.

Theodore Parker was the intellectual child of Channing. Only four years before the South Boston sermon was preached, Dr. Channing had written these words: 'As to human favor, I feel more and more that it must be given up. If I know Christianity, it is so at war with the present condition of society that it cannot be spoken or acted out without giving great Of a robust and gladiatorial nature, how gladly the young hero accepted the great debate with human wrong! He leaped into the lists, and though his Ephesus was called Boston, the contest was sharp and

Friends, friends, not the orators of perfumed phrase, not the speakers of adroit avoidance, have consecrated this beautiful hall: but he who taught here that religion is a life, not a ceremony; he whose opulent and vehement mind beat out truth, as with the incessant blows of a trip-hammer, fitting it alike to the sternest and sweetest duties of life; he who preached and lived in this city that eternal truth of God which was before Abraham, and shall outlast the world. O friend and teacher! O loving heart, large brain open hand and tireless foot of charity, Vale, vale, and

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TENTH NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION-held at the Cooper Institute, New York City, May 10th and 11th, 1860.

These proceedings make a handsome pamphlet of 100 octavo pages, which, though somewhat late in its appearance, is as fresh and valuable in its contents as though published two months ago. We earnestly commend it to the candid attention and close perus of all those who are interested in the great problem of the world's redemption, and in seeing the institutions of this country shaping themselves in conformity with the rights of human nature, without regard to accidental differences, as laid down in the Declaration of Independence. Especially do we urge upon women, whose cause it so ably espouses, the duty of consulting its pages, and arming themselves with the facts and arguments it presents, so that they may intelligently maintain their ground against all as-

The pamphlet contains the speeches made by the following persons, as phonographically reported by Mr. J. M. W. Yerrinton, who, as an accurate and skilful reporter, has no superior :- Ernestine I.. Rose, J. Elizabeth Jones, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Mary Grew, (a constellation of gifted women,) and Rev. Beriah Green, Rev. uel Longfellow, Hon, E. D. Culver, Wendell Phillips and Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

For sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 221 Washington street, Boston. Price 25 cents.

A PURCHASED LIBELLER. The scurrilous, canting, famatory article which we have placed in the 'Refuge of Oppression,' from the Lawrence (Mass.) Sentinel, in reference to the lectures we recently de livered in that place, was written, we are informed by the Postmaster of Lawrence—a profligate pander to the present corrupt national administration. The creature eats very dirty bread.

LETTER FROM MRS. FRANCES D. GAGE--THE LATE THEODORE PARKER.

with those afar off who knew and heard him.

and energy, making every hour so available to him-self and others, that it was almost impossible for a brief but forcible lecture on the prevalent errors in stranger to feel that he was an invalid.

loaded with treasures from field or wood, for analysis scarcely remember an evening of such hearty social or inspection; leaves of trees, flowers, shrubs, shells, plants, fruits, seeds, or insects; all which were closeone was standing beside his own grave?

pability of the colored man to take care of him- persons now absent from town. self and supply his own wants, being solved on this The manifest advantages of the Doctor's method beautiful island, interested Mr. Parker deeply. Every new fact giving evidence of progress, in these people, I shall never forget with what enthusiasm he spoke of and not to the taxing and straining of any one set of those things, and of the good men and women en- muscles; that it is therefore free from the severe efgaged in the work of ameliorating the physical, and forts and the risks of the old method, and that being elevating the moral and social condition of those who, adapted to the use of both sexes, it involves the eleven years before, were slaves to the hardest of keenest social enjoyment, while it may be practised

At times, he seemed exalted above life and all its cumbersome apparatus usually employed. cares and pains, and looking with his far-seeing The Doctor is evidently devoted to this work, an eye back to our own country with the burning hope is, as one in his position should be, a man of immens glorious boon of liberty. At such times, his scathing ever been our good fortune to hear, keeping the un-

Bend the cringing knee, That thrift may follow fawning,

was terrible. Brave and unflinching himself, where those who he felt had knowingly sold their birthright of truth and power for a mess of pottage. Why should he? Whenever he was able to converse, the listened to his great thoughts, which fell like precious pearls from his lips. In these conversations, we had numerous opportunities to notice his gentleness and tenderness of heart.

If some one told a tale of a poor slave's fate under the hand of a hard master, or of some generous deed or noble self-denial, Mr. Parker would weep as easily as the most sensitive woman. One day, he attempted to tell a story of awful oppression. Suddenly his voice ceased. I looked up from my sewing; his handkerchief had sought his eyes; he rose abruptly, and, almost sobbing, suddenly left the room, When he returned, he said, apologetically, with a smile, 'A sick man or a fool should never attempt to tell an affecting story'-and, taking up a new theme, went on cheerily with his discourse.

Visiting the home of a Dane, who lived upon one of the mountains, we found there a volume of Theodore Parker's sermons, which the Dane and his beautiful and accomplished wife both greatly admired. We told them that Mr. P. was at the other end of the island. Their astonishment was only equalled by their pleasure, and they resolved to ride fifteen miles the next day to see and talk with him. Not (as they said) because they believed in all that to him seemed truth, but because of his great power and

who had given them so many new ideas. It was astonishing to see how people hung upon find no one to talk to who can sympathize with me as a personal acquaintance of Mr. Parker. None of and printed,my household home had the privilege of knowing

It was not Mr. Parker's theology that I so much admired-it was Mr. P. himself-the man who saw humanity above all creeds and doctrines, and the immutable love of justice and mercy above all human enactment-a man true to himself and his own high convictions of his duty to man and God.

It was at the close of one of the magnificent tropical days of April, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon when we bade farewell to the party, standing at the extremity of a narrow board pier, hurrying over the alone. While we waited, great words of hope and ensetting sun tinged with searlet and gold the dancing mals, with which he travelled through the country waves beyond, and the green mountain sides a. An encounter with a refractory Bengal tiger, who rainbow to the still waters near the shore. Mr.

Parker spoke of the beauty all around us.

Where every prospect pleases, And only man is vile,' with emphasis and emotion. As I gave him my hand to say farewell, I could not suppress my tears. 'God bless you!' said Mr. P. 'If we live, we shall meet again-either here or there'-and as he spoke the there,' he pointed sloft to the bright glowing sky, and his eyes, just relieved of their great tears, looked brightly upward. He stepped into our little boat, and two strong men pulled away to the little brig which was to convey us to St. Thomas, and from its deck we soon waved our handkerchief in a last ' Adios' to the loiterers upon the shore, and they, giving us one more signal of farewell, turned back to the vil-We shall see him no more among us, but

'The daily lessons that he taught, Ever with love and mercy fraught, And the great life-work which he wrought, Can never die. F. D. GAGE.

Carbondale, Jackson Co., Illinois.

The Christian Examiner, for July, published [This notice we adopt from the Roxbury Gazette.] by the proprietor, at Walker, Wise & Co.'s, is received. It contains a scholarly article on 'Marsh on the English Language; ' an interesting paper on 'Analogues of Satan; ' a discussion of the 'Temporal Power of the Pope; a paper on the 'Broad Church,' which Lindahl. was originally read by the President of the Unitarian Association at the 'Ministerial Conference' of that body; an article on 'Woman's Right to Labor;' a long and able essay on 'John Calvin;' a paper on Intercourse with Japan,' and the usual review of current literature. The Examiner, always characterised by great ability, was never more worthy of an extended patronage than now.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

Mr. Epiron-You will rejoice, I am confident, to FRIEND GARRISON:

In the little town of Carbondale, in Southern Illinois,—familiarly known as 'Egypt',—where the name of Theodore Parker is used only to speak other sound education and true progress. And I am other sound education and true progress. abuse of him by the masses—where his philanthro-py would be christened fanaticism, and his freedom of thought infidelity—I have received the news of happy to be able to say that we have at length in his death, and read the kind words spoken of him by that he must accomplian for the school system of New numerous friends in the columns of the Liberator, and have dropped my tears of sympathy for his loss Horace Mann achieved in other directions. I refer to Dr. Dioclesian Lewis, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y., but It was my good fortune, while on my tour to the now located at West Newton, where, and at other West Indies, to meet with and spend a few days in the same boarding-house with Mr. Parker, and his in the school vacations, for training in his admirable excellent wife, and Miss Stephenson.

Mr. Parker was then thought by his friends to be much improved in health, and he was so full of life sian and French methods.

stranger to feel that he was an invalid.

It was his habit to rise by sunrise, and mount a twenty or thirty volunteers into the novel exercises of little island pony, and canter away four or five miles his system, in all which, there was not only vigorous over the beautiful roads that wind there—the sugar exercise of muscle, but the liveliest mental exhilaraestates, or up the mountain sides-always returning tion, and intense amusement to the spectators. We

ly examined, and placed, if thought worthy, in his zens, among them the well-known teachers N. T. and herbarium or cabinet, to be sent back to Boston. His Geo. Allen, and Mr. Sheldon, expressed their satisfac hardest work seemed to be to rest, and all his leisure tion with the system, as now and previously illustrated, appeared to be taken upon compulsion. Reading, and especially as involving so much social enjoyment writing, walking, and talking to those about him, taking observations and gathering facts-he was the pointed, who reported through its chairman a serie busiest of us all. How could we feel that such an of resolutions, expressive of these sentiments. Subme was standing beside his own grave?

The great problem of Human Liberty, and the ca-

so lately slaves, was to him a source of great joy, development of all the varied muscles of the body, without the necessity of a special building, or the

warming his heart that a time might come when the vitality and magnetic will,-prompt, earnest, forcible down-trodden race of our 'South' might be emanci- fluent and humorous, -and by the rare union of all pated, and a true humanity take them by the hand, these qualities, a remarkable disciplinarian, and the and give them help and hope for the future with the most capable and effective lecturer on his topics it has rebukes of such men, high in place and power, who, divided attention of all classes in his audience. We in the time of need, faint and fail, who compromise, or are glad to know that he is already engaged to introduce his system of gymnastics into the admirable Female Seminary under the charge of G. W. Briggs at Auburndale, and to lecture there also through the principles were at stake, he could not pardon or forgive year upon Physiology, Hygiene and kindred topics, to illustrate which he has the finest of French appara tus : and also at the school of Rev. Mr. Gannett of Winter-St., Boston, and at other of our first schools company gathered round him as one inspired, and where it is found exceedingly beneficial, not only in ministering to the enjoyment of the patients, but is working off their surplus and morbid activities. The Superintendents of the Utica Lunatic Asylum and the Idiot School at Syracuse testify to the same results from the introduction of this system into thos

> My own deep interest in this vital question, so long and ruinously neglected among us, impels me to tax you with so many words upon the matter. Yours, &c.,

institutions.

CORRECTION.

My DEAR MR. GARRISON,-Permit me space t make a single correction of the very hastily-written lines read at Dr. Hunt's late anniversary, which, I am sure you will agree with me, need very many to render them worthy of any occasion; and which, in justice it should be said, while submitted as merely passable for a single hurried reading, were neither ambitious nor suspicious of print. To mend their halting metre in perhaps its grossest failure, will you please correct the lines regarding September, thus,-The mild September, with whose grateful airs

Allow me, also, on behalf of our absent friend, Mrs. somewhat illegible manuscript-(you will re

boldness of thought. They wished to see the man Gage, to suggest that a critical observation of her her own amusing rhymed confession on this point, to his words, and devoured his thoughts. But why do I a puzzled Western editor)—will relieve her of the write all this? Because, in this part of the world, I spparent ignorance and reversal of the offices of the mythologic divinities, implied in the line, as both read Diana, sent by Mercury down;

which was intended to read,-

'Diana sent sly Mercury down.' All which is respectfully and gratefully submitted. West Newton, July 14. C. M. S.

THE ADVENTURES OF JAMES CAPEN ADAMS, Moun taineer and Grizzly Bear Hunter, of California By Theodore H. Hittell. Illustrated. Boston Crosby, Nichols, Lee & Co.

James C. Adams, or 'Grizzly Adams,' as he i sea, in the town of Fredericstad, Santa Cruz. We five stood there together, bound by the ties of common interest in the great reforms of the day, more He is a Norfolk County boy, having been born in than by those of country. In a few moments, two Medway, Massachusetts, fifty-three years since. The of us would be separated from all that had interest taste for hunting was early developed in his nature, in us or our thought, and the three would also be and on his attaining his majority led him to forsake the shoemaker's bench for the forest of northern New couragement fell from lips now silent in this world. England. Here he captured panthers, wild-cats, and There was not a cloud over all the sky, and the wolves, which he joined to an exhibition of wild animals, with which he travelled through the country. bove, and coral sands below, gave every hue of the cage he had entered, at this time, so injured his spine that he was incapacitated for active labor for many years, and compelled to return to his trade, at which the free use he yet held of his hands and arms providentially permitted him to labor.

We are not informed as to the time when Adam recovered from his injuries, but in 1853 we find him emigrating to California by the overland route. Here he experienced the vicissitudes of fortune which fell to the lot of most of the early settlers, and finally, in a fit of desperation or disgust, abandoned his schemes for wealth, and took his way to the Sierra Nevada Mountains, to make his home among wild beasts and Indians. And here commenced those wild thrilling adventures with which the book abounds. They are numerous, and told with a graphic power. Mr. Hittel, who writes the book, though it is cast in the form of an autobiography, is a California litterateur of reputation, and enters well into the spirit of his under-taking. The illustrations are numerous, and give a vivid picture of the exciting incidents which are re-

Adams is at present proprietor of a menagarie of animals captured by himself, and lately on exhibition, under the auspices of Barnum, in New York city.

Music. Oliver Ditson & Co., 277 Washingto street, have published the following pieces of music The Soldier's Adieu. For the piano. By A.

The Vesper Chime. Ballad. By George Linley I do not watch alone. Ballad. By Anne Pricker My own dear mountain home. Ballad. By Adolph

It was fifty years ago. Written by Longfellow W. H. Bellamy. Music by J. L. Hatton.

DEPARTURE OF DR. CHEEVER IN THE

More than two hundred friends of the Rev. Dr. Cheever, consisting of members of the Church of the Puritans, and others friendly to the course pursued by that gentleman on the subject of American Slavery, met on board the steamboat May Queen, near the foot of Hammond street, on Saturday morning, for the purpose of accompanying the steamship Adriatic down the Bay to Sandy Hook, to bid their friend good-bye and God-speed, as he took leave of his native land. Among those on board were the Rev. Hiram Mattison, of Union Chapel, Brondway; the Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Twenty-third street; the Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, of the Shiloh Presbyterian Church in Twenty-third street; the Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, of the Shiloh Presbyterian Church in Twenty-third street; the Rev. Henry Standard; William Goodell, of The Principia; the Rev. Andrew Stevenson, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Twelfth street; the Rev. James Harper, Associate Presbyterian Church, corner of Greene and Houston streets; Theodore Tilton, of The Independent; Edgar Ketchum, the Rev. C. J. Warren, Drs. Fairbank and Hart, and other well-known gentlemen.

At 11 Colock the May Queen left her pier, and pro-

ceeded to the end of the Collins wharf at the foot of Canal street, where a number of passengers were added to the party. The Rev. Dr. Chever then came on board, and took leave of his people and friends, shaking all of them by the hand.

The ladies presented Dr. Cheever with a fine white silk pocket handkerchief having a red border, to use as a signal on board the Adriatic when parting with them at Sandy Hook. They also presented a pocket handkerchief of the same kind, having a blue border, to Dr. Henry A. Hartt, to use on board the May Queen as the representative signal of the friends on board.

At 1 o'clock the Par Dr. Cheever with a fine white silk pocket bandkerchief are particulars soon.

FRANCIS JACKSON, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, E. H. HEYWOOD, E. H. HEYWOOD, E. H. HEYWOOD, E. H. HEYWOOD, E. H. HOS. J. HUNT, SAMUEL DYER,

Arrangements.

At 1 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. Cheever was escorted on board the Adriatic by members of the Prudential Committee and Board of Trustees of the Church of

Praise God from whom all blessings flow,
was sung on board the steamboat.
A meeting was then organized, and presided over
by Dr. Fairbank. Speeches were made by nearly all
the gentlemen already named.
The excursion was a pleasant one to all on board.
The May Queen returned to the city at 5 o'clock.
Dr. Cheever will, immediately after his arrival at
Southampton, proceed to London. After spending
a few weeks there, he will go to Switzerland, and
there rest for a while. He will then return to Great
Britain, where he will inform the people in regard to
the present aspect of the relations of the Christian
Church in America, in regard to American Slavery,
and will return toward the end of November.

and will return toward the end of November.

The Church of the Puritans was closed last ovening for an interval of six weeks. On reopening, the pulpit will be supplied by the Rev. Theodore Frelinghuysen White, late of Mendham, N. J. Meantime, the regular weekly devotional meetings and Sunday. School connected with the Church, will be continued

Slaves are regularly imported into Florida, from Cuba, by fishermen, who may be called fishers of men. They take their fish over to the 'ever faith-ful' tobacco-and-cane-garden, exchange them for a certain number of black fish, or three-fifths of men, certain number of black fish, or three-fifths of men, (sixty per centum,) and then smuggle the said 'chattels' to the green and flowery peninsula, famous for alligators and everglades, fevers and Seminoles, the land that Don Juan Ponce de Leon discovered on Palm Sunday, and which Mr. William Bowlegs lost sight of on any day of the week that the reader pleases. The trade is profitable, as negroes rule low in Cuba, while in Florida they rule high, as they rule beld in City Hall. Good music will be in attendsight of on any day of the week that the reader pleases. The trade is profitable, as negroes rule low in Cuba, while in Florida they rule high, as they rule in Cuba, while in Florida they rule high, as they rule the country. This traffic is one of the streams that the country. This traffic is one of the streams that help to feed the slave trade between Africa and Cuba, and which our government finds it so very costly a business even to attempt to suppress.—Boston Trav.

Committee of Arrangements — Ezra R. Johnson, John Freedom, Chas. H. Brook, Francis Douglass, LLOYD H. Brooks, Solomon Peneton, Joseph Scott, William Berry.

ESCAPE OF A SLAVE .- A ship which arrived at ESCAPE OF A SLAVE.—A snip which arrived at Liverpool a short time since, had been about ten days out from her port of departure, when it was discovered that there was one more on board than had been bargained for. Stowed away in the hold a black man, an escaped slave, had managed to hide himself till he knew that there was no fear of the captain taking back the ship to put him on shore.

To the Anti-

knew that there was no fear of the captain taking back the ship to put him on shore.

When the ship arrived in Liverpool, the man was still retained on board, and some of the passengers including a clergyman, fearing that the captain, to avoid the penalty to which masters of vessels are subject for bringing home escaped slaves, would take the man back with him, applied to the police. Superintendent Kehoe at once accompanied the passengers to the office of the owners, who, without the least hesitation, gave an order for the man srelease, which was complied with. The captain would be liable to heavy penalties if the transaction were known in the States, and we therefore purposely withhold the name of the penalties if the transaction were known in the States, and we therefore purposely withhold the name of the ship, and the port from whence she came.

Cyrus Cooke E. B. Perkins Dr. Hero
E. D. Draper

The Anti-Slavery Standard.—We should have noticed, before this, the appearance of the Anti-Slavery Standard in a new and beautiful dress. Although not agreeing, altogether, with the views of the Scandard upon the slavery question, we admire its ability and its outspoken frankness. Its literary department, too, is admirably conducted; and, taken as a whole, we find few of our exchanges more interesting or valuable than the Standard.—Laurence (Kansas) Republican.

For A man in Gortansville, Va., recently beat a slave with a stick, then tied his feet together, and threw him head foremost into a hogshead of water. When the negro was taken out, he was found to be dead. A corner's jury sat around the body, and soon returned a verdict of 'Died from congestion of the brain.' The Charlottesville Review, which records this fact, has heard also of 'a case where a negro was taken a neighboring county, and died within a minute or two afterward. The verdict in this case was, "Died from a combination of circumstances!":

'Captaine John Brown, Martyr a la cause des Nois, Presenté, aux Peuple d' Haitie Peupre par Thaddeus Hyatt de New York.

have been very gratifying to him. The Herald says:

'Mr. Sumner appeared on the rostrum precisely at 8 o'clock, and was received with an outburst of excited enthusiasm which defies all description. The applause with which he was greeted was unanimous and intense. Cheer after cheer arose, loud and vociferous; men stood up and waved their handkerchiefs and their hats till scarcely any thing else could be seen; the ladies clapped their little hands, and shouts of applause were heard from every part of the room. Mr. Sumner all the while stood calmly bowing in response; and it was not until several minutes had clapsed that the commotion ceased sufficiently so as to permit one of the members of the Republican Union to come forward and state the objects of the meeting, and to propose Mr. Abijah Mann as Chairman.

The following is a specimen of the anonymous let-

The following is a specimen of the anonymous letters which Mr. Sumner frequently received prior to the adjournment of Congress, but they had no effect to hasten his departure, as he remained in Washington some time after the adjournment:—

South New M. Rochester,

HON. CHARLES SUMNER—Sir: As the time for adjournment of Congress is near at hand, I 'drop you a few lines to let you know' that you would do well to leave the city immediately after the adjournment.

Your presence will not be tolerated a single day after you drop the privileges of a Senator. We are anxious to handle you roughly for your infamous and slanderous assault upon the South, and nothing but our respect for the constitutional privileges which belong to all members of Congress can deter us.

We are, respectfully, your friend,

Gutta Percha,

Tar and Feathers,

Cow and Raw Hides,

And others.

Washington, D. C., June 12, 1860.

Washington, D. C., June 12, 1860.

ABOLITION TRIUMPHANT!

West India Emancipation.

Committee and Board of Trustees of the Church of the Puritans.

Shortly afterward, the May Queen left the wharf and proceeded down the bay as far as Sandy Hook, where the Adriatic, as she came down, was hailed by them with three hearty cheers. Drs. Fairbank and Hartt secended the top of the pilot-house and waved their signal, and immediately Dr. Cheever with his wife by his side, made their appearance forward of the larboad wheel of the Adriatic. The Doctor then ascended the wheel-house, and waved his signal until the May Queen turned round. As the two vessels parted, the doxology,

'Praise God from whom all blessings flow,'
was sung on board the steamboat.

A meeting was then organized, and presided over by Dr. Fairbank. Speeches were made by nearly all ling syoke of American despotism.

West India Emmacipation.

The Twenty-Sixth Anniversary of West India Emancipation will be commemorated at MILFORD, Massachusetts, at the Town Hall, on Turusday, August 2d, 1860. Services to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Let us gather once more, in multitudinous array, to call the attention of our own guilty land to the save light of this noble example, let our own shame and startling hypocrisy urge on the work which shall lead to the universal and immediate emancipation.

galling yoke of American despotism.

In the name of Freedom and the suffering bondmen, we invite our fellow-countrymen and women to be with us. Parker Pillsbury, C. L. Remond, H. Ford Douglass, and other able speakers, will be present to address the meeting. Services to commence at 10 o'clock precisely, and continue through the day and evening.

the day and evening.

Per order of the Committee of Arrangements,
GEORGE W. STACY.
Milford, Mass., July 18, 1860.

MASS MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS. The Colored Citizens of New Bedford respectfully invite their brethren, far and near, to meet them in a Convention that will assemble in Liberty Hall, in this city, on Wednesday, August 1st, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. M.

They believe the day should be commemorated in a manner calculated to advance the cause of Preedom.

Several eloquent speakers from abroad have been invited, and are expected to participate in the deliberations, and a grand reunion of the oppressed is expected.

Let the voice go forth from this meeting that will

CONTRIBUTIONS Slavery Cause at Framingham, day, July 4th, 1860. \$10 00 J. Alston 50 D. W. Richard Archibald B C. K. Whipple J. C. Haynes H. Batchelor W. Hammond H. O. Stone
W. P. Garrison
A. J. Ballou
Anna T. Draper
Dr. T. P. Knox 1 00 Dr. Hoyt 25 1 00 Mrs. Dr. Hoyt 25 1 00 S. A. Newton, Jr. 25 50 Wm. H. Viney, M. D. 25 1 00 S. C. Carpenter 60 50 John Wheeler 50 Dexter Farring 25 Geo. Theobald

this case was, "Died from a combination of circumstances!":

Stances!":

PORTRAIT OF JOHN BROWN FOR HAYTI. Thaddeus Hyatt, when in Boston the other day, purchased the splendid oil portrait of Capt. John Brown, photographed life size by Black & Batchelder on canvass, and painted by Onthank. It was given in charge of James Redpath for presentation to the people of Hayti. It bears this inscription:

Captaine John Brown,

Martyr a la cause des Nois,

Presenté, aux

Presenté, aux

Presenté, aux

No. 32 City Buildings. New York.

New York, June 6.

Practical Chemist,
New York, June 6.

MRS. M. B. JACKSON, M. D., having had Mr. Redpath sailed in the Sarah Burton on Friday, and will personally present this appropriate gift to the government authorities of Hayti.

References. David Theorem 1. David Theorem 2. MR. SUMNER AT NEW YORK. Mr. Sumner's reception on the delivery of his address in New York must have been very gratifying to him. The Herald says:

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WEST WRENTHAM. PARKER PILLSBURY will speak at West Wrentham, Wednesday evening.

H. FORD DOUGLASS will speak at

South New Market, N. H., Wednesday eve'g, July 25.
Rochester, "Thursday " 26.
Over, Sunday, " 29. WM. WELLS BROWN will hold meetings

at the following places:
Fitchburgh, Mass.,
West Brookfield, Vt., Sunday, July 22. Monday, " 23. Wednesday, " 25. Thursday, " 26. Williamstown, "West Randolph, "West Brookfield, "Waitsfield, " Rev. N. R. Johnston will also attend all the me

MARRIED -In Newport, R. I., July 12th, Mr. SILAS DIGERSON to Miss SUSAN C. RICE.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRA.

MIND AND BODY.

DHYSIOLOGY reveals the intimate connection between the mind and the body, and shows us that without a sound and healthy body, the mind cannot properly perform its functions. Having spent fifteen years in feeding the public mind, until apparently an absolute plethora has come upon it, we now propose to administer for the maladies of the body-'To cure the ills which flesh is heir to.' We have issued during our Publishing Life not less than FOUR MILLIONS OF VOLUMES, several of which have been translated into other languages, and have found their way to hundreds of thousands of readers, in every portion of the habitable globe.

Having been so largely instrumental in dissemina-ting valuable books, which have made an indelible. impress for good upon mankind, it is not without a slight feeling of regret that we abandon our calling for another, and we should hesitate in so doing, did we not believe that good can be done in another sphere, and that the body, with its multiform infirmities, needs attending to, (especially in this land of fast livers,) as well as the mind.

A few years since, a gentleman of Boston, an invalid, was travelling in search of health, in Peru, the beautiful land of the Incas, the country of mines and minerals. During his stay, he spent seven weeks in a convent in the interior; while there, he became possessed of a recipe for a medicine which effected his own complete restoration to health. Grateful for the means which had enabled him to live a sound man again, he extended his knowledge as he was able, and in a few years it was in successful use in all the Hospitals, and by all the medical men of Peru. The effect of the medicine was so wonderful that he entered into correspondence with parties in this country, who took it up earnestly, and have labored unceasingly for its introduction, until

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP.

- OR --PROTECTED PROTOXIDE OF IRON.

Has come to be considered almost a necessity in every family. Its success is extraordinary, proving its great excellence. Notwithstanding its present popularity, it is destined yet to take a higher rank than any curative ever offered to the American People. Its elements are safe and simple, and disintegrated, have been known and recommended by physicians for centuries, but, previous to this discovery, could never be properly combined so as to be held in so'u-

We purpose to devote the next ten years to a thorough and systematic dissemination of this INVAL-VABLE PREPARATION, until

'EARTH'S REMOTEST NATION' shall be reached and benefitted. If our language seems extravagant, we beg the incredulous or doubting to send for a pamphlet of testimonials, from some of the most distinguished men of Peru and this country, who have tested its value, and speak from experience. -

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CARTER. STORE 39 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, (Next door to the New Post Office.) The medicine will be manufactured by N. L.

The style of our new firm will be

CLARK & CO., but exclusively for us, and, as heretofore, will be sold BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

July 20. TENTH NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS

CONVENTION. JUST published, a full Report of the proceedings of the TENTH NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION, held in the city of New York, May 10th and 11th, 1860, 100 pp. large octavo. This pamphlet contains the addresses and speeches of Mrs. E. Cady Stanton, Mrs. E. L. Ross, Rev. Mrs. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL, Mrs. J. ELIZABETH JONES, WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ., Rev. SAMUEL LONG-FELLOW, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Rev. BERIAH GREEN, and others, with the resolutions, &c., making an exceedingly interesting and valuable document. But a limited number of copies have been printed, many of which have been disposed of in advance of publication. 'A word to the wise,' &c.

Price, 25 cents: by mail, 30 cents.

Address ROBERT F. WALLCUT, 221 Washing-

ton street. Boston, July 13th, 1860.

CARPETING

'All the Year Round. JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CARPETING.

285 WASHINGTON STREET. (NEAR WINTER STREET,) RECEIVE, by Steamers and Packets from England, the latest and best styles and qualities of Carpeting, comprising Wiltons, Velvets, best qualities of Brussels, Tapestries, Three-plys, Kidderminsters, &c., Painted Floor Cloths (of all widths and qualities), Rugs, Mats, Bockings, Feltings, Canton and Cocoa Mattings.

— ALSO —

AMERICAN CARPETING.

ALL WHICH ARE OFFERED AT THE LOWEST PRICES. For cash or approved credit.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS Hygienic Establishment. Nos. 63 and 65, COLUMBIA STREET,

THIS Institution is open Summer and Winter for the reception of patients and boarders. The Doctor brings to his aid eight years' experience in the Hydropathic practice, and he has no hesitation in saying that he has the largest out-door practice of any 'Water Cure' Physician in the country. To boarders, or parties visiting New York, this House offers superior inducements, as the location is very desirable, being only fiteen minutes' walk from the Astor House. Accommodations and table, excellent, and at one half the price charged at the Hotels. Address GEO. F. ADAMS, M. D., April 20. Physician and sole Proprietor.

April 20. Anti-Tobacco Publications.

THE Publications of the American Anti-Tobacco Society are for sale at Nos. 6, 9 and 13, Cornhill, Boston, and also at the Depository, Fitchburg,

Mass.

Among them are the following:

Six Tracts for Young America, or Boys.

A variety of Tracts for Raisers, Sellers, Smokers, Chewers, and Snuffers.

A variety for Ladies, Clergymen, Physicians and others.

The Zoölogical Temperance Convention; The Rev. Solomon Spittle; Uncle Tobey's Stories about Tobacoo, for Youth and Schools of all sorts; Anti-Tobacco Envelopes, and a variety of handsome Cards, large and small, for Bands of Hope.

June 22.

Ye cannons, roar ! Of chains, and stripes, and woman's tears ye tell Of broken bearts: Of wrongs that unto Heaven for vengeance cry! What wonder some

Doubtingly ask-' Is there a God on high?' We are not free: E'en where you flag in cruel mockery waves, Our own Bay State

Is counted but a hunting-ground for slaves! Oh! shame is ours-Shame that we ever yield to unjust laws, Or ever fail Of laboring heart and hand in Freedom's cause.

Shame, deepest shame, That some this day will boast our nation free, And dare to joy, While men and women pine in slavery!

Oh! let us toil ! The glorious day is coming, by and by; Freedom shall reign, The right shall triumph, slavery shall die,

Then-not till then, We'll join to keep our nation's jubilee; Then-not till then, We'll ever dare to utter- 'We are free!' Sherborn, July 4, 1860. E. D. Monsn.

For the Liberator.

TRUTH. Fear not the truth, though it burn you like fire! Only the dross will consume ; Freed-on its wings you will mount ever higher-Its light will your being illume.

Oh, a rich thing is the soul God made-Its fullness of being is heaven : Brilliant with joy so richly inlaid In the wonderful life that is given.

A glorious thing is the soul God made-Grander than stars of the sky That roll everlasting in splendor arrayed; It soars to the throne on high.

From the New York Independent. SEED-TIME. Now, by the rose's crimson heart, And the robin's brooding wing, There never dawned on the waiting earth So full and fair a spring! For the splendor of uncounted Mays, Through many a century fled, Beams in the eyes of the latest-born-Heir of the lovely dead.

O, the odor of the opening leaves Comes like a breath divine, And the mountain air is a richer draught Than Hebe's rosiest wine! The dells are blue with violets, And, over the garden wall, At the lightest waft of the South wind

Thank God! we breathe the balmy air. We hear the soft winds blow, And our hearts are glad at the violet's blue, And the apple-blossom's snow :-Be, lightly down, through shower and shine, To the Summer-Land we go.

Yet more! God's dearer fields of Truth The centuries have plowed, As, over them, through calm and storm, His laborers, toiling, bowed ;-What shall we plant in the furrows wide Beneath His sun and cloud?

They cry to us, the glorious Dead, · Why do ye linger so? The soil was never so warm above, So mellow and moist below ;-We wrought to clear the cumbered ground, And yearn till the grain shall grow-Till the weeds are crushed in the garden boy And the rose and the lily blow.

O, helping God! we long for Thee! Our hearts are all a-glow ! And the deeds of a loving life shall be The precious seed we sow ;-For Hate may kill, but only Love Can make the roses blow !-Then gladly on, through shade or shine, To the Harvest Land we'll go!

From the Weekly Anglo-African. TO CHARLES SUMNER BY PRANCES ELLEN WATKINS. Thank God! for thou hast spoken Words earnest, true, and brave: The lightning of thy lips has smote The fetters of the slave. I thought the shadows darkened

Round the pathway of the slave-That, one by one, his faithful friends Were dropping in the grave. When other hands grew feeble, And loosed their hold on life. Thy words rang like a clarion

Thy words were not soft echoes, Thy tones no syren song : They fell as battle-axes Upon our giant wrong.

God, grant thy words of power May fall as precious seeds, That yet shall leaf and blosson In high and holy deeds!

THE SLEEP OF DEATH. She sleeps in death! calm be her rest! So long desired-so late obtained-Her pilgrimage of three-score years Has ceased at length—the goal attained. Now life's full labor well performed. Its varied duties all fulfilled. The measure of her suffering borne, Her throbbing pulse is gently stilled

She sleeps in death ! Yet mourned by those To whom her kindly hands dispensed Those active charities of life Which her unfailing love evinced Her husband praised her in the gates, Her children rise, and call her blessed; Sweet is the cintment of her name, Memorial of all others, heat!

LOVE. When, vex'd by cares and harass'd by distress, The storms of Fortune fill the soul with dread, Let Love, controlling Love! still sweetly bless, And his assuasive charm benignant shed:

His downy plumage o'er thy pillow spread, Shall lull thy weeping sorrows to repose; To Love the tender heart hath ever fled. As on its mother's breast the infant throws Its sobbing face, and there in sleep forgets its

The Liberator.

HARPER'S FERRY AND NON-RESISTANCE. doctrine of Non-Resistance forms one of the funda- the slave. -c. x. w mental principles of true religion and morality.

Against the assumption of the right to resist evil by force, they insist that the precepts of Jesus Christ are DEAR MR. GARRISON: overwhelming. They maintain that no principle or doctrine is of more binding force on the conduct of men than this, and that there is no severer test of the The word 'slave,' in the second column, should be than the practice of this doctrine affords. Now why is it that these same men are loudest in their sympathy for John Brown, and approval of his invasion of I would also correct a misapprehension of Mr. Whip-Virginia? You say he was a martyr to the cause of human liberty; but what glory for him in a martyr's morals' may be violated in extreme cases. I express-You say you have a right to disarm John Brown, but which self-preservation would require me to leap fro principles of Non-Resistance, you have no right not to disarm him. Instead of lauding him as a man to versal—being established by divine wisdom; but

I have always considered the leaders of the 'Old disregard it, and look to some higher beacon. Organization,' their untrammelled position leaving Christ's law of love is universal and inviolable their judgment unbiassed, as generally the best au- Mr. Whipple's rule of non-resistance, though founded thority on all questions involving moral considera-tions; but, in reference to the John Brown affair, I I do not necessarily violate Christ's law of love, when, A SUBSCRIBER.

REPLY.

The advocates of Non-Resistance constitute but a small proportion even of that small class who are popularly called Garrisonians; yet they, as well as other men, illustrate the important truth that God W. should not confound this with the 'Jewish retalia has made men to examine and decide for themselves, instead of following any one precise pattern; and that instead of following any one precise pattern; and that taliate, another.) stance are such, that men are to be expected to take is not to be looked for, even among those who seek

by Non-Resistant Abolitionists upon John Brown.

Their reply may not be satisfactory to him, having Their reply may not be satisfactory to him, having failed to satisfy Adin Bailou, and a few other true friends of both the great principles in question. But the answer which they make, and which to them seems satisfactory, is this. seems satisfactory, is this.

In the first place, they do not praise John Brown for his appeal to injurious violence, or for his use of weapons of death. On the contrary, they expressly settled by our feelings in a way opposite to his rule, object to these features of his enterprise, and regret that the right thing which he undertook, the deliverance of the slaves, was not undertaken in precisely of rightly disposed persons are a pretty good guide of the right way.

In the next place, it is to be considered that his undertaking itself, apart from the objectionable manner of it, was truly noble, honorable and glorious; that of it, was truly noble, honorable and glorious; that this simple characteristic of John Brown, the taking his life in his hand, and coing into the midst of the this simple characteristic of John Brown, the taking his life in his hand, and going into the midst of the extremest dangers, solely to help the most help-less, destitute and unfortunate of human beings, is something which honorably distinguishes him from all his countrymen, and all the men of his time. He undertook this work not hastily, not fanatically, but the idea, spent years in arranging for its successful accomplishment, persevered in it through discouragements and difficulties of every sort, and when at length the carnal weapon was stricken from his hand, and that form of success for which he had been striving was irretrievably lost, he resumed the sword of the Spirit, and so successfully bore witness to the truth, from a motive of parental love, to save her from a that, like Samson, he overcame more in his death than worse fate. Margaret Garner, by a like act, proved

Nor was it merely life that this man risked in his suppose a case in which I might feel co could 'catch' should be burned alive. It is just the only one. such men as the people living around Harper's Ferry, whose acts of brutal violence, perpetrated upon citizens of the North within a period of six months, have OF OUR FUTURE-THE WOMAN OF OUR filled a pamphlet of 144 pages, appropriately called 'The New Reign of Terror in the South.' Thus, for

eral tone of public remark upon the transaction im- truth and righteousness, she longs to enunciate with this tyranny; and that we neither held, nor dom of our God and of his Christ, to human beings thus wronged and outraged.

and join those who were wholly wrong in clamoring which we may look with our bodily eyes, of the idea when those who reproached John Brown alike for merely American, but Universal, of Humanity!" helping the slaves with arms and for helping them at all, were the very men who boasted loudest of the prophecy of the future Woman-a prophecy that wil armed revolution which had gained their own liberty, praised the generous aid which LaPayette and other this ideal shall have become the actual, living and foreigners had given to their own fathers, and eulogized foreign interference in behalf of Greek liberty, Polish liberty, Hungarian liberty, and Italian liberty, was it not at once right and needful to point out the inconsistency, the hypocrisy, and the depravity of volves!

• Now Professor of Didactic and Pastoral Theology in the 'Western Theological Seminary,' (Old School Presbyterian Church,) in Allegheny, Pennsylvania approaching season in Boston.

In my judgment, the disapproval with which Non-Resistants must necessarily regard the use of weapon of death, and which they plainly expressed in respec The Garrisonians, I think, are the only considerafeel for his disinterested and heroic devotion of the ble body of men in the country who claim that the labors of his life, and of his life itself, to the cause of

genuineness of one's moral and religious professions 'alayer,' and the words 'self-defence and defence of

crown, who, according to your claim for the doctrine of Non-Resistance, had just been violating a funda-igency can justify the violation of an inviolable prinmental principle of Christianity himself? According ciple. My argument is, that his rule does not justly to your ideas, the violation of the principles of peace apply to those cases, any more than my fule to walk is as sinful as the violation of the principles of liberty. that they who believe in the use of the sword have a window, or my rule not to steal would prevent my which I reply, that, as an advocate of the taking a boat to rescue a crew from shipwreck.

be honored and admired, you should hold him up to rules, though founded on those principles, are limited the execration of all good men, to be classed in the and imperfect, for these are contrived by human wissame category with slaveholders, murderers, and dom, which is incompetent so to shape them as to thieves. You say that War and Slavery are equal- apply to all cases; therefore, in extreme cases, which ly inexcusable, under all circumstances: why then the rule cannot properly include, we disregard the should John Brown be canonized, and the slaveholder rule, and recur to first principles. The compass is a

think the watchmen have given a very uncertain to save a family from murder or slavery, I shoot the aggressor, who perhaps may be one for whose salvation I would willingly give my own life. It is not that I love the aggressor less, but the innocent family more, both because their number is more and their cause is just. (For the love of justice may, on Christian principles, enter into our motives, and Mr.

a murderer in the act of killing a thousand innocent department of every subject. Perfect unity of thought persons. Christ's law of love, as I understand it, is not to be looked for, even among those who seek to perform the duty of making moral and intellectual progress. Hence considerable differences of opinion strict and must still be expected to avist over a moral districts. exist, and must still be expected to exist, even among love to the one murderer, and, when two incompati-'A Subscriber' is troubled at the praise bestowed ble obligations are presented, the greater must take

> life is inviolable, because it is the gift of God. I see no logical sequence in the argument.

> Mr. W. admits that the cases referred to would be but argues that feeling is no sufficient guide. I think his 'rule' no sufficient guide. The moral feelings conduct. The quick instincts of a faithful woman are more reliable for right than the elaborate conclu-

with careful and deliberate forecast. He conceived the word 'must,' which would make it a very good the word 'must,' which would make it a very good precept. We must not violate the law of love, and though our duty should compel us to slay the aggres

'Let's kill him boldly, but not wrathfully,'

Virginius slew his daughter without malice, bu her title to an equal immortality of honor. I can work of disinterested benevolence. The slaves whom kill my only son, whose life is a thousand times more he went to rescue were in the hands of a brutal and precious than my own, if I could thereby save him barbarous people, familiar with acts of cruelty, and from becoming either the agent or the victim of slaaccustomed to luxuriate in the idea (and occasionally very. Motive gives the moral quality of every act, to indulge themselves in the practice) of putting men and a homicide which is prompted by mercy, either to death by frightful and protracted tortures. It was near this region that a Presbyterian clergyman (Rev. crime, but a virtue. It is overcoming evil with what William S. Plumer *) openly recommended to his (under the circumstance) is a good, because it is a slaveholding brethren that such Abolitionists as they remedy, and, in the cases to which I would apply it, DANIEL MANN.

PHTHRE

Mr. Garrison,-Some years ago, being present at the sake of helping the slaves, John Brown took the the Woman's Rights Convention at Cleveland, some risk, not only of death, but of a death barbarously unseen influence held before my mind that great sign prolonged under acourging, mangling, burning, or in the Apocalypse as the culmination of the Woman's Rights movement, representing the sphere of her in-It is also to be considered that a tempest of reproach fluence, the permeating and subduing elements of her and denunciation was falling upon this man from all character, symbolizing a point of elevation and moral the slaveholders, the whole Democratic party, all the excellence, to the attainment of which we are urged officials and organs of the United States Government, by the needs of the race. A woman clothed with the South and North, and the great body of clergymen sun, the moon under her feet, upon her head a crown and 'religious' newspapers in all parts of the coun- of twelve stars, and standing before her is the great try, while the leaders of the Republican party ener- red dragon, waiting to devour her child as soon as getically disavowed all knowledge of, or sympathy born. Genial warmth, Light, Love and Truth, are with, his movement. These denunciations and dis- her robes; under her feet the moon, the symbol of avowals, moreover, were directed against the idea of human government or power; a crown of twelve stars offering help to the slaves at all, as much as against upon her head, also symbolizing degrees of power; the idea of putting arms into their hands. The gen- her soul pregnant with the everlasting principles of plied that the claim made by the slaveholders, and for the good of her kind; but that power that draws the power exercised by them, ought not to be inter- the stars, great and mighty men, from heaven, and fered with; that our relations to the general govern- casts them to the earth, stands in her presence ready ment required us to allow the grossest oppressions to to make warfare upon her, and devour her offspring. be protected and perpetuated by its power, without Yet she quails not; courage does not fail her, no attempt to prevent them; that our relations to the hope die out. She is not thus robed and crowned for ers required us to allow them not only to op- listless ease and self-indulgence, but for warfare and press and maltreat their slaves at pleasure, but to cur- for victory. After this comes the loud voice saying, tail and violate our rights whenever they interfered 'Now is come salvation, and strength, and the king-

could hold, any relation to the slaves authorizing the This picture still stands out before my mind as the giving of help or counsel, aid or comfort of any kind, climax, the mountain top which we must ascend. Often has my mind labored to evolve the idea, to pic-While John Brown's good was thus evil spoken of, ture the ideal Woman of the Future; but, being no while his help to the oppressed (not only by arms, but artist, I could not paint it-nor scholar, I could not in any way,) was assumed to be an unjustifiable inter- write it. But when I read Mr. Redpath's note on the ference, it surely was not for the oldest and firmest Light of our Home in the Liberator, I said, 'Thanks advocates of the slaves' cause to unite in this outery, to God for the artist who can give us the picture upon down one who was but partly wrong. Moreover, American child, the ideal Woman, the Mother, not

> This picture of Mr. Johnston's is, I not fail; and when it shall have been fulfilled, when walking among us in full maturity, then will this earth become vocal with praise and thanksgiving. Let those whose eyes are opened to understand the things gird themselves for the warfare which it in-

Johnstown, July 2d, 1860.

Hon. Charles Sumner has consented to delive the opening lecture of the Fraternity course, at the

cover that it has widened vastly since she was re-nison now. We are unable to see what the Gov-garded as a coulless slave, without any perceptible ernor could do in such a case as is that of Wag garded as a souliess slave, without any perceptible loss of refinement. We also discover that ideas are governed very much by custom, and we may observe how tastes change with the fashion. No one thinks of sneering at Victoria as unwomanly on account of the station she occupies at the head of the English nation: we are used to seeing her there. When we are thrilled by the genius of a Mrs. Browning, a Charlotte Bronté, and a Mrs. Stowe, we see something more beautiful than blue stockings: they are out of fashion. We need not be frightened at every step: our eyes are wonderfully formed to adjust themselves to the light. Woman's want is not to grow bold and coarse—not to fight—not to wrangle with the 'great nawashed' at elections, as some seem to suppose; but room to flower out into the full rich life that God has fashioned for her. In its heavenly beauty is divine power to cleanse the great unwashed. In that radiant, full being, she will be to man no slave—no toy-but a companion for his highest, godlike nature, different but equal; each soul being to the other intenser heavenly life. Woman's want is man's deep- Three Free Men Carried into Slavery-Law, Justice est need-his highest life. Thought is as work: slowly the grand truths of God are evolved. The light of the glorious coming day has arisen. Frightthe slaveholder tries to extinguish the light of liberty; but God's lights are far above man's reach, or we ty; but God's lights are far above man's reach, or we seems by what was developed at the trial of some of should have been in darkness long ago: they burn on the parties yesterday, that several men from Missouri have had their headquarters at Ashkum the past three weeks or more, where with the assistance of one George D. Smith, a trader in Ashkum, and with thanks too deep for words.

KATE.

> From the Ashtabula Sentinel. PIRACY IN CINCINNATI.

A colored man named Waggoner, born in Cincinnati, of free parents, was fgreibly seized, taken before a United States Commissioner, pronounced a fugitive slave, and hurried across the river to Newport, and confined in the jail of that village. The people of Cincinnati stood looking on with folded arms, saying, the fugitive law must be obeyed. They quietly saw the sovereignty of Ohio trampled upon, and humanity outraged, because the Supreme Court has said we must be substituted and the same of the most powerful of the boys made a made their escape: the other three were pounded severely on the head with the butt of their pistols, overpowered, handcuffed, thrown into a wagon, and driven off before any alarm could be given, all done ts, called the Fugitive Slave Law.

the heathens of Africa, submit to see their people captured and enslaved.

We are not sufficiently versed in casuistry to discover any difference in the guilt between the African and the Kentucky pirates. If one be worthy of the gallows, the others ought not to escape. Nor can we draw any very marked difference between the stupidity, the heathenism of the Africans who quietly submit to the piracy, and the barbarous supineness manifested by our brethren of Cincinnati. They, however, hold it to be the duty of good citizens to submit to such despotism: we would slay the despots, and pity the cowards who tremble before those who profess to execute despotic enactments.

tyranny, and our friends in Cincinnati think they must bow submissively to such dictation. We would strike down the tyrants, and pity the imbeciles who fear the power of despots. Our State has been disgraced. Its soil has been contaminated with the graced. Its soil has been contaminated with the footsteps of pirates, and its citizens bow down and footsteps of pirates, and its citizens bow down and submit like cowards. We hope the pirates may next take the Mayor of Cincinnati. He is just as liable as Waggoner was; and as he seems willing to see his neighbors taken and enslaved, we trust the pirates may next take him, as the people will not dare to oppose the Fugitive Law. They hold that obedience to tyrants is obedience to God. The Cincinnati papers speak out, and charge the Democracy with this barbarism; but we can discover no very great distinction between the Democrats who passed the Fugitive Act, and those Republicans who uphold it, saying, we are bound to obey it. Wagnehold it, saying the kidnappers—three Irishmen, of Clifton, and two Yankees, (or something else.) from an eye witness:—

JULY 3d.—We have to-day five persons on trial for assisting the kidnappers—three Irishmen, of Clifton, and two Yankees, (or something else.) from Ashkum. We have to-day five persons on trial for assisting the kidnappers—three Irishmen, of Clifton, and two Yankees, (or something else.) from Ashkum. We have to-day five persons on trial for assisti erty, and none but pirates would rob him of it.

Palsied be the hand, and cursed be the man who would enslave human souls! The Reserve would give such men hospitable graves. we such men hospitable graves.

d——d niggers were no better than so many beasts, and he did consider the Republicans much better. give such men hospitable graves.

or is doing, in this matter. The public will hold him responsible, if he fails to do all that he is autoball in \$500 each to appear at the next term of thorized to do in the premises. If necessary, let the Court. the Legislature be convened. Let efficient meastaken for the return of Waggoner, or let the civil war which Kentucky has thus our State be met in a spirit of manly resistan

From the Anti-Slavery Bugle.

find, and presume the facts of the case are correctly ments will keep me away; but be assured, my stated. The article originally appeared in the Ash-sir, that present or absent, I shall unite in stated. The article originally appeared in the Ashtabula Sentinel, over the signature of 'G.,' which
some interpret to signify Joshua R. Giddings. The
writer—whoever he may be—calls down upon the
head of every slaveholder this imprecation:—'Palwould repress all tendencies to liberty and ultimate to vote for Lincoln and Hamlin. If their hands are to be palsied, in answer to this prayer, they will not be able to drop a ballot, and the ticket may be defeated in consequence. Nay, how would Lincoln himself fare? He is ready to have fugitive slaves caught up, and sent back to bondage, which we take it is an enslavement of human souls; and he even volunteered to furnish facilities for their apprehension and rendition in the District of Columbia.

Bosh! all bosh! Did not 'G.' and all the rest of the Republicans at Chicago solemnly vote that such an invasion of a sister State, under any presents, was to be classed 'among the greatest crimes'? Did 'G.' mean that, when he said it at Chicago? for does he mean that Ohio should lay Newport in ashes, as he declares in the article under consideration? He could not possibly mean both, and was insincere in the one or the other. How polities the court of the c curses a man, and eats out of his soul everything

G.' goes on to say:

'We know not what Governor Dennison has done or is doing in this matter. The public will hold him responsible, if he fails to do all that he is authorized to do in the premises. If necessary, let the Legislature be convened. Let efficient measures be taken for the return of Waggoner; or let the civil war, which Kentucky has thus waged upon our State, be We must be supported by the control of the civil war, which Kentucky has thus waged upon our State, be we must be supported by the civil war, which Kentucky has thus waged upon our State, be we must be supported by the civil war, which Kentucky has thus waged upon our State, be we must be supported by the civil war, which Kentucky has thus waged upon our State, be we must be supported by the civil war, which Kentucky has thus waged upon our State, be we must be supported by the civil war, which Kentucky has thus waged upon our State, be we must be supported by the civil war, which Kentucky has thus waged upon our State, be we want to support the civil war, which Kentucky has thus waged upon our State, be we want to support the civil war, which Kentucky has thus waged upon our State, be we want to support the civil war, which Kentucky has thus waged upon our State, be we want to support the civil war, which Kentucky has thus waged upon our State, be we want to support the civil war, which Kentucky has thus waged upon our State, be we want to support the civil war, which Kentucky has thus was a support to support the civil war, which Kentucky has thus was a support to support the civil war, which Kentucky has thus was a support to support the civil war, which Kentucky has thus was a support to support the civil war.

WOMAN.

The true life of woman seems to me less a subject for jest and ridicule than for deep and earnest thought. Much has been said about her proper sphere.

As we look back through the ages that are passed, we distinct the punishment of the wrong-doers! It poorly becomes those who tolerated and defended Gov. Chase then, to find fault with the inaction of Gov. Dentity of the punishment of the wrong-doers!

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune. INFAMOUS OUTRAGE IN ILLINOIS.

and Humanity Outraged-Brute Force Triumphan CLIPTON, Ill., July 4th, 1860.

DEAR SIR: About 8 o'clock last Sunday evening in the immediate neighborhood of Ashkum, they have been working up a plan for several weeks, to kidnap some colored men who have been living in this town.

About 8 o'clock they had managed to get five or

driven off before any alarm could be given, all done despots, called the Fugitive Slave Law.

The pirates who kidnapped him, having got him into Kentucky, no longer claimed to own him, but insisted that he should be sold to pay the expenses of his capture and imprisonment. Public notice of freed by his master: the third one might or might

into Kentucky, no longer claimed to own him, out insisted that be should be sold to pay the expenses of his capture and imprisonment. Public notice of the sale was given, and the people of Cincinnati looked on quietly, and saw a man, born on our own soil, consigned to chains and suffering, instead of fattening the soil of Kentucky with the blood of live pirates.

Instead of laying Newport in ashes, they permitted the pirates of that city to enslave a freeman of Cincinnati. It was a dastardly submission, disgraceful to our State. The Kentuckians came over to Cincinnati, precisely as Spanish and American pirates go to Africa: they seize and enslave freemen of Ohio, precisely as their brother pirates seize and enslave Africans. The people of Cincinnati, with all the apparent imbedility and cowardice of the heathens of Africa, submit to see their people as the cars had hardly come to a stop before the

The Supreme Court say we must submit 20 this about twenty-five, were in attendance, apparently to granny, and our friends in Cincinnati think they render assistance if needed, all stout, able-bodied uses bow submissively to such distation.

I hope and pray that it may never be my lot to In haste, yours truly,
J. E. KINGMAN.

received from the Creator a right to lib. show his indignation at such proceedings, and

LETTER OF SENATOR SUMNER. The following letter and sentiment were received by Mayor Lincoln of Boston, in reply to an invita-

tion to attend the celebration in Boston on the WASHINGTON, July 1, 1860.

PIEACY IN CINCINNATI.

DEAR SIR,—I have been honored by your invitation to the approaching featival, when the City of Boston will repeat its annual vows to the support of ct is strong; but with this we have no fault to

writer—whoever he may be—calls down upon the had of every slaveholder this imprecation:—'Pal-would repress all tendencies to liberty and ultimate emalave human souls!' We do not say that this is lights around us, but must go back to the era of our unjust, but we do very much doubt whether any con-Independence, and muzzle the cannon which thundred. unjust, but we do very much doubt whether any con-siderable number of Republicans will endorse such a sentiment; and we question whether Mr. Gid-dings designed to have it applied, except to such so plain on its face that all who read or who hear men as the kidnappers of Waggoner. There are must understand, and he little thought that the at-slaveholders who are Republicans, and who intend to vote for Lincoln and Hamlin. If their hands are tion itself.

be vindicated. It must be shown that they were hension and rendition in the District of Columbia. We think 'G.'s' imprecation is hardly designed to cover such volunteer assistants to the enslavers of human souls; but, on the contrary, he wants to bless Lincoln with Presidential power, and to strengthen his hand by the approval of a majority of the electors.

'G.' intimates that the people of Cincinnati, in view of the outrage perpetrated, ought to have marched into Kentucky, and laid Newport in ashes.

Bosh! all bosh! Did not 'G.' and all the rest of the Republicans at Chicago solemnly vote that tion. I should be glad to speak on this theme, so

To the Hon. F. W. Lincoln, Mayor, etc.

We must be excused for saying that this seems to us very much like sounding brass, full of noise and fury, but signifying nothing. Who expects that Gov. Dennisen has done, or will do anything that is anything in this matter! Surely, not the men who condemned the Disunionists as unjust and unstable by the content of the who condemned the Disunionists as unjust and un-charitable, because they exposed Gov. Chase's short-Mr. Hale.

IT IS NOT A DYE! MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER The only preparation that has a EUROPEAN REPUTATION Warranted not to contain deleteric This pleasant and valuable preparation has been to

this pleasant and valuable preparation has been to for many years by hundreds of the most distinguished and wealthy persons, who have previously tried all the nostrums of the day without success, some even injuring their hair and health. This is entirely different from all others. · IS THERE ANY VIRTUE IN

Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorative

We can answer this question by saying that the have already seen persons who have derived in from it.
Persons personally known to us have come volum

rily, and told us of good results to either themses or friends, who have used it before it became into in St. Louis. St. Louis Presbyers. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORATIVE RS. S. A. ALLEN S HARR RESIDEATIVE in given universal satisfaction, wherever it has been used. It can be used with perfect safety, and in perfect freeness from all soiling, renders it a very desirable article for the toilet."

Ch'n Witness and Ch. Advocate, Boston, Man.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RE. STORER is worthy of confide orthy of confidence.'

Philadelphia Christian Chronicle.

·Incomparably the best preparation we have eve All are compelled to acknowledge Mrs. S. A. Al. LEN's as the Hair Restorer. N. Y. Independent MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORES IN

taken its place at the head of all articles of the kind.'

Michigan Christian Bereid, Dispel all doubts as to its efficacy.'

There never has been a prescription or remedy for improving the hair, published in the Advests, which was so fully endorsed by men of unquesticed standing, as in that of Mrs. S. A. ALLEY E. Bouffel Charles Company Buffalo Christian Advocate

Another objection to dyes is the unlife-like cold and appearance they cause the hair to assume, and the only way to have grey hair assume its ATTLAL YOUTHFUL COLOR, is to use that which will be equal ual and yet not a dye—Mrs. S. A. ALLEY'S WORLS! HATR RESTORER will do this."

In these times, when every cosmetic is warranted a the greatest discovery of the present day, it is not freshing to come across that which is what it rea-TENDS to be. A really excellent article is Mr. 8

A. Allen's World's Hair Restores. Assets A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer. As an assistant to nature, it is of great service; and a man by using it often prevents a serious and unnecessary loss of hair. Its properties are perfectly harmles, it being a chemical compound of ingredients calculated to facilitate the natural growth of hair.

Tose of our readers whose hair is turning grey or losing its color, and who are opposed to using a dye, will find in Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Han dye, will find in Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Han RESTORER a preparation that will speedily change the hair to its natural color, and at the same tim render it soft. It is superior to any heretofree pre-duced for restoring and beautifying the hair, res BESSING NONE OF THE BURNING QUALITIES OF A BYE

acquired more popularity than Mrs. S. A. ALLEN's WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. Why is this? Simply because it is a preparation of real merit, and he never failed, in a single instance, to produce the good effects ascribed to it on the part of its proprietor. Its sales are constant and most extensive, and propriately the 'World's Hair Restorer.'

We have reason to be assured that 'Mrs. S. A. Al-We have reason to be assured that 'ALTA, S. A. AL-LEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER' is among the bet articles of its kind ever discovered; indeed the wife circulation and immense sales it has achieved, fully demonstrate that its efficacy is generally apprecia-ed.' Rahway Register.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. Th most successful remedy of the day. We know of instances where its good effects have been remark. Weekly Visitor, Franklin N. Y.

From individual cases that have come under our or it promises, and that instead (as is the case with other restoratives extensively used and highly reother restoratives extensively used an angily re-ommended) of being a useless waste of time and money, it is just what it is represented to be, and will perform all its proprietor engages it to perform. We therefore most cordially commend it to the u-tice and use of those of our readers who need a re-

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.-AS we were travelling in Massachusetts a shart in since, we met a lady whose appearance indicate that she had attained the age of sixty. So we in ferred, and but for her beautiful hair, we should have added several years. After some conversation she spoke of her hair, informing us that two ! ago, at least one half of it was grey, and that she had feared that before then the whole would have turned or fallen off. But our friend read the particular than the pers, and acquainted herself with the decaying hair, and at length n Mrs. Allen's Restorer. She to obtain Mrs. Allen's Restorer. She did so, so applied it according to directions, and before a year had passed, she assured us that she had as luxui-ous, even and beautiful head of hair, as when she was but sixteen years old. Her statement was 66 firmed by other members of the family, while were informed that it the same neighborhood the were other instances where the same happy as-signal effect had been produced by applying Mrs. 8. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer.

Providence Daily Tribune. We are satisfied that the statements made in adve tisement of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S I RESTORER are correct. Boston Olice Brase. 'Its remarkable ****uccess is satisfactory evidence.

Among the very few preparations that we deem deserving of mention, we are by no means incline omit 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Rest omit. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAR REAL PROPERTY IN THE MRS. It has been thoroughly tested, and found to be all its inventor claims for it; and to deny its exel lence would be to deny the assertions made in favor by scores and hundreds of the most rejectable network. Rahway Advocate and Registe Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S AIR RESTORER IS the

best preparation extant for the various diseases into dent to the hair and scalp, and is warranted to he dent to the hair and scalp, and is warranted to he store the hair and whiskers, however grey, he natural color. It having been before the pub any years, and its efficacy in restoring, invigora-ing, and beautifying the hair fully established, in hosts of persons throughout the country, has led in the manufacture of many worthless imitation, which have been a second many worthless imitation, and the second many worthless imitations. which have been successfully palmed off in numer our instances, upon the public as genuine."

This preparation is superior to any heretofore pro-This preparation is superior to any heretofore produced for restoring and beautifying the hair possesses none of the burning, cauterizing possesses none of the burning, cauterizing possesses none of the burning, cauterizing possesses appearance almost instantaneously. The Restore is easily applied, and will not stain the fourt line. The effect is sure in every instance, if applied ocording to the directions. Mercury, Philadelphia. Those unsuccessful with other articles can try this

It is just what it purports to be.' Clere, Leader. We might swell this list, but if not convinced,

We export these preparations to Europe even, and they are superseding all others there as well as it the United States.

It does not soil or stain. Sold by all the principal wholesale and retail merchants in the U. S., Caba, of wholesale and retail merchants in the

DEPOT 355 BROOME STREET, N. T. where address all letters and inqui Some dealers try to sell articles instead of this

on which they make more veolit. Greateness, the for circular, terms and information. Genuine issigned, Mrs. S. A. Allen, written in ink.

Bev are of competences.

See next issue of this Paper for m're information or send to Depot for Circulars. FOR SALE EVERY WHERE.

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